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The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

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NO words of praise seem to be too high for the gallant little band of defenders of the little town of Mafeking, whose relief, so often falsely rumored, was reported last week in a despatch from Pretoria. This news, soon followed by the report that Mr. Kruger had sent a message to Lord Salisbury suing for peace, started a wildfire of tumultuous and, indeed, riotous celebration in England, starting in London, and spreading rapidly to the smaller cities and towns. The peace rumors have set speculation rife. No one seems to suppose that the British cabinet will accept any other terms from the Boers than unconditional surrender, looking toward the annexation of the two republics to the British empire. The London correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says, however, that "the Dutch have made too gallant a fight against the resources of a mighty empire to accept the only terms on which Lord Salisbury can offer peace," and that "there is no probability that Kruger and Steyn can propose any terms of peace which will be acceptable to England. They will not suggest annexation, and that is the only practical basis of peace." He adds:

"The opinion in England is very strong on this subject. Peace negotiations ending in a fresh convention are not desired. An annexation proclamation by Lord Roberts is what Parliament expects and the empire demands. What has been going on in South Africa has borne a close resemblance to civil war, and, as Englishmen are agreed, must end like the American civil conflict, with magnanimity in triumph, but without an armistice or peace negotiations or foreign intervention or any compromise."

When Ladysmith was relieved, two months ago, the tumult of jubilation in London was itself a subject of considerable comment, but when the news that at last Baden-Powell and his garrison were safe was announced, the demonstration in London, according to the London *Times*, went beyond anything seen there for years. It continued: "Nor was this surprising. There has been nothing like the defense of Mafeking in modern history. Kars and Lucknow were fine examples of valor, endurance, and resourcefulness; but the means of defense in those cases was infinitely greater than what was at the disposition of Colonel Baden-Powell and his valiant comrades." Baden-Powell, it is said, had only 1,200 men to defend a town not naturally well fortified, and the supply of provisions was far from adequate; yet he held out against the best that the Boers could do for seven months. The town is of small importance from a military point of view, and its siege, defense, and relief have been looked upon, even by British critics, as matters principally of military pride. Some of the British papers have said at times that it would have been sounder military policy to have surrendered the town and left the invading army unhampered in its advance by the necessity of relieving Baden-Powell and his men. The Boer envoys in this country declare that Mafeking's relief does not mean the approach of the end of the war, and say that the fighting will not be over for a long time, "unless," they add, "the British surrender."

The warmest admiration for Colonel Baden-Powell is expressed on all sides. The London *Daily Telegraph* says that "there is no advancement which the nation would not hail as a fair reward for the brilliant capacity, cheerfulness, and iron courage of the hero of the empire," and the London *Daily News*, which compares Mafeking to Lucknow, says: "'B. P.' may stand for Baden-Powell or British Pluck. Splendidly have these resources responded to the need of Mafeking. They have realized the full ideal of a British settlement in a far-off land." The New York *Tribune* says:

"There has been censure enough for British generals in this war, no doubt well merited. There has been and there will be praise enough for many. But not even 'Bobs' himself will eclipse in renown the imperturbable young man who for more than half

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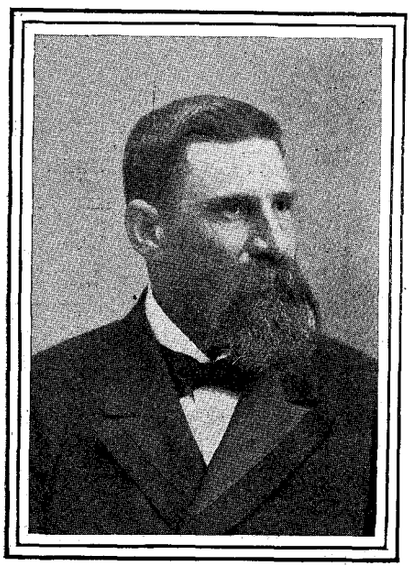
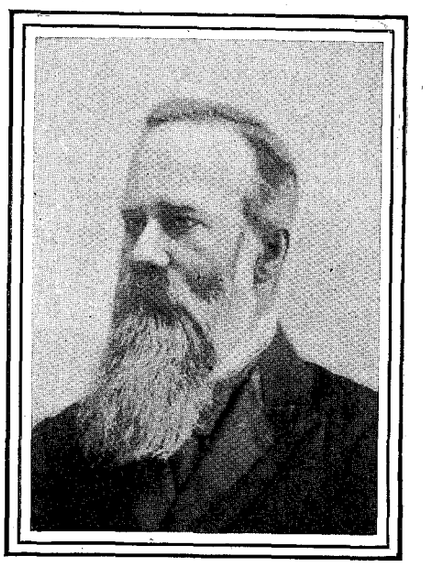


C. N. WESSELLS.

J. M. A. WOLMARANS.



ABRAHAM FISCHER,
Chairman.

THE BOER COMMISSION.

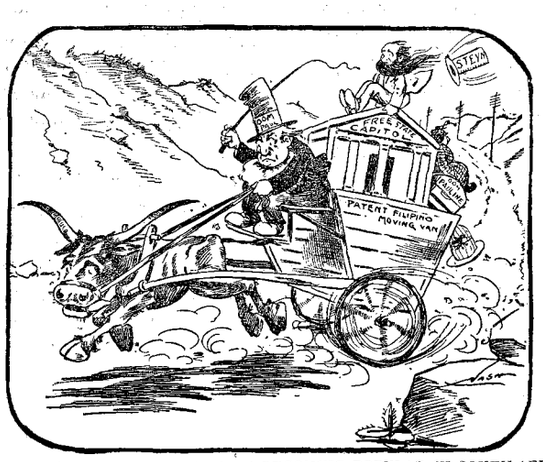
(From Photographs taken at The Hague.)

a year has held Mafeking against a host of foes. For, with all possible credit to his brave troops, Baden-Powell himself, and none other, has been the defender of that town. In personal valor, in resourcefulness of tactics, in patience and good cheer, and in that supreme will to do which is the crowning element of all great achievement, he has shown himself a worthy comrade of any name in the annals of England's wars. It is not easy for a man successfully to lead an army against a foe no stronger than himself. But this man has for many a weary month, with only a shattered regiment or two, held at bay an army of many times his strength, in a place hundreds of miles from any effective aid. And at the end, when the last grand assault in force was made against his weakened works, to carry them by overwhelming storm, he trapped as prisoners a part of his assailants and drove off the rest with heavy loss. After that even General Snyman and President Kruger should think better of human valor than they ever did before. As for the British, the world will not begrudge them, tho it might envy them, the tumult and the shouting with which they are now acclaiming the latest and not the least of their military heroes."

Even the pro-Boer press join in the general acclaim. Says the New York *World:*

"The moral merits of the cause for which the garrison of Mafeking stood are not improved by the devoted courage with which they defended their flag. But the hearts of all brave and chivalrous men quicken with a sympathetic thrill wherever unflinching and dauntless courage shows itself. We believe that the Boers themselves, being brave and chivalrous men, will not grudge Baden-Powell and his unyielding little garrison the tribute of respect and admiration which will be everywhere awarded them.

"In an age oppressed with gloomy speculations on the decay of the virile virtues the episode of Mafeking comes, like a blast of the north wind, to give assurance that the saving salt of utmost daring and supreme sacrifice still abides among civilized men."



AGUINALDO'S METHODS SEEM TO BE BECOMING POPULAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.
—*The Detroit Journal.*

HOW THE PRESS LOOK AT THE BOER ENVOYS.

THE cordial greeting tendered to the three Boer emissaries upon their arrival in New York last week is also reflected in the sympathetic expressions of the press. On May 17 they were received by Mayor Van Wyck, who extended to them the freedom of the city. The friendly welcome of the Tammany organization, indeed, was so warm as to call forth indignant protest from the London press, in part directed against Richard Croker.

The envoys refuse to declare the object of their mission, but it is generally assumed that it is their purpose to urge the Administration to intercede on behalf of the South African republics. The Pretoria correspondent of the New York *Herald* reports that the envoys are empowered to ask this country to "assume a protectorate" over the Transvaal and Orange Free State, but this rumor is generally discredited.

The tone of the press is in the main friendly to the Boer commissioners and the cause they represent, but Republican and Democratic papers alike admit the futility of their mission. To the Republicans their arrival at this time is considered very inopportune. The New York *Journal of Commerce* goes so far as to say that their mission is "a piece of pure impertinence." The St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* (Ind.) makes the suggestion seriously that the Boers should be invited to emigrate to this country.

The Minneapolis *Journal* (Rep.) voices a general sentiment when it says that "there is no obligation resting upon our Government to repudiate its declaration of strict neutrality during the South African war," especially "as Great Britain has refused to entertain any proposition for mediation." The New York *Press* (Rep.) goes further in declaring that "the envoys' hope

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to wedge their cause into a political campaign is destined to know no fruition," affirming that it shows "pitiable self-deception," and the Hartford *Courant* (Rep.) even maintains that all pro-Boer meetings, speeches, and resolutions are "morally criminal," in that they "simply tend to prolong the bloodshed in South Africa."

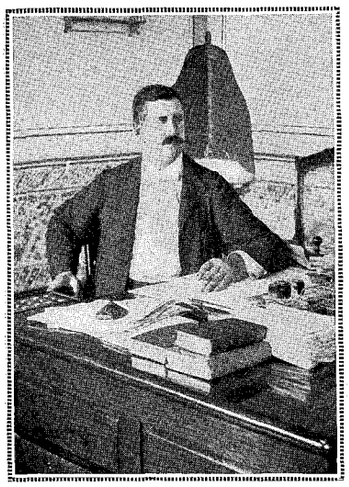
On the other hand, the Philadelphia *North American* (Rep.) which is strongly pro-Boer, declares:

"The generous sympathy that was given to Kossuth, to Garibaldi, to every champion of human rights who has turned from the Old World in despair and made his appeal to freemen of the New, will be accorded with heartfelt fervor to the Boer envoys. What more may come of their pathetic mission we do not know, for the time that remains for action which might stay the greedy hand of England is short—much too brief, we fear.

"But the least the people of this country can do is to drive through the British skull and into the British mind the fact that Americans detest from the depths of their souls the bloody piracy of the British Government."

THE POSTAL FRAUDS IN CUBA.

FURTHER investigation of the Cuban postal scandal seems to have revealed even greater corruption than was at first suspected. The embezzlements so far laid bare approximate $100,000. Neely's arrest was soon followed by the arrival in Cuba of Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General Bristow, who supersedes Estes G. Rathbone as director-general of the Cuban posts. E. P. Thompson, the Havana postmaster, W. H. Reeves, deputy auditor of the island, and two Cuban clerks in the stamp department have also been arrested and lodged in prison. Thompson and Reeves have made incriminating confessions, and the latter has restored $4,500 given to him by Neely.



Courtesy of "Collier's Weekly."

ESTES G. RATHBONE,
Who was director-general of the Cuban posts.

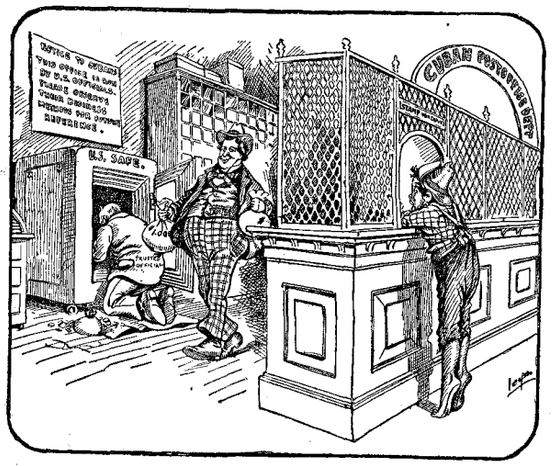
The discovery of such glaring dishonesty in this important department of American colonial government has aroused extensive comment, in which there is surprising unanimity of tone. Republican papers make no attempt to shield the Administration, and demand as eagerly as the Democrats that "the rascals be turned out." The anti-imperialist press finds in the incident a good opportunity to exploit its propaganda. "Possibly the Neely scandal," observes the Cincinnati *Enquirer* (Dem.), "will have the effect of hurrying up the program of delivering Cuba to its rightful owners."

CHARLES F. W. NEELY,
Who was chief financial agent of the Cuban post-office department.

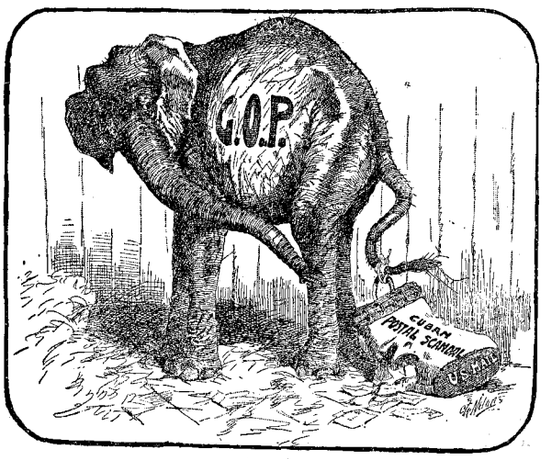
"Such offenses as that charged against Neely," says the Chicago *Inter Ocean* (Rep.), "are even more outrageous than the plundering of our own treasury." "The revenues of Cuba," declares the Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph* (Rep.), "seem to have been entirely at the mercy of a gang of thieves who have been as unscrupulous and as greedy as was the Spanish crew whose places they usurped a year and a half ago." The Washington *Evening Star* (Rep.) adds: "The people will look to see every official, superior or subordinate, who is touched by the breath of this scandal, pitilessly investigated, and, if proven guilty of any degree of fraud or crime, punished to the full extent of the law." The New York *Tribune* (Rep.) holds that the best safeguard against official corruption is "the entire separation from national politics" of our island dependencies.

The Kansas City *Times* (Dem.) says:

"The cropping out of rascality in the system of carpet-baggism, which is an inalienable adjunct to the Republican policy of imperialism, comes not unexpectedly. The ravenous pie-hunters who hang around the national Capital demanding reward for election services in the shape of appointments to places in Porto Rico and the Philippines and under the provisional government in Cuba are the sort that are generally 'out for the



CUBA IS GETTING SOME VALUABLE POINTS IN SELF-GOVERNMENT.
—*The Detroit News.*



A LOW-DOWN TRICK.
—*The New York Herald.*

POSTAL STEALS IN CARTOON.

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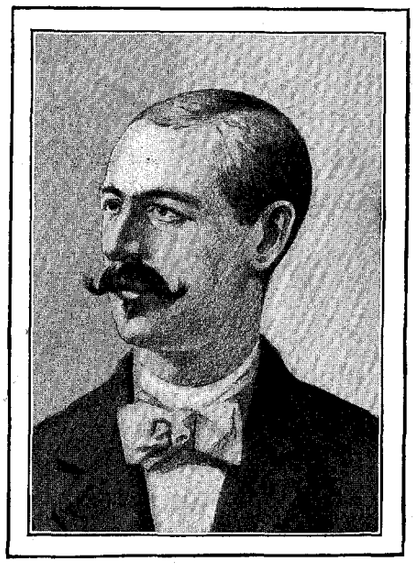
stuff.' This element of office-holders robbed the federal Government and the taxpayers of the South right and left in reconstruction days, and it may be depended upon to do a good deal of thieving when imperialism gets under full swing in what the Hanna organs call 'our colonial dependencies.'



E. P. THOMPSON,
Who was postmaster at Havana.

"Public thieves, like Neeley and his pals, are fine models wherewith to impress the Cubans, Porto Ricans, and Filipinos with the fact that the Administration proposes to govern them in an enlightened, superior, and honest manner."

The Labor World (Duluth, Minn.) says: "The disgraceful developments in Cuba make it clear that the less we have to say about Cuban bandits in the future, the more consistent we will appear in the eyes of the world."

IRISH-AMERICAN VIEWS OF LORD SALISBURY.

LORD SALISBURY'S speech before the Primrose Club in London, which was noticed in these columns last week, has stirred up the Irish-American press. Lord Salisbury said, it will be remembered, that there was "no hope of the predominant partner ever consenting to give Ireland practical independence," as England has "learned something from the South African war," and, he went on, "we now know better than we did ten years ago what a risk it would be if we gave a disloyal government in Ireland the power of accumulating forces against this country." *The Irish World* (New York) says:

"It is hard for a man to read with calmness the words of this intolerable arrogance. And yet, speaking for ourselves, a certain fierce delight takes possession of us, and we feel like breaking out into cheers for the brutal fellow, who talks to us in very plain English, and authoritatively for England, what Ireland will *not* get while England has the power to withhold it.

"The proverb has it that the better part of a speech is the end thereof. The part comforting to us in Salisbury's address comes near its close. He looks out from his island home and he sees enemies of 'perfidious Albion' everywhere. 'If we look around,' he says—

"'If we look around we can see the elements and causes of menace and peril slowly accumulating, and they may accumulate to such a point as to require our earnest and most active efforts to repel them.'

"God speed those 'elements and causes of menace and peril' to England's empire!"

The Boston *Pilot* remarks that this speech of Salisbury's puts an end to "the humorous extravaganza of English affection for Ireland, which has amused the world for some weeks with its absurd features of shamrock-wearing, royal condescension, and so forth," and it continues:

"If any Irish Nationalists have been deluded by the idea that the royal visit meant anything more than a bid for recruits, they may now disabuse themselves of that fallacy. If any Americans have put faith in British professions of affection for their country, they may read with profit the assurance of the Queen's mouthpiece that he does not believe in their sincerity or consider their friendship of any value in the hour of need. Therein he is not so far astray, perhaps, and our blatant Anglomaniacs have received a not undeserved snub."

THE "FREE-HOMES" LAW.

THE bill which has passed both Houses of Congress and has been signed by the President, to throw open large tracts of land for settlement, and to relieve those who have recently settled on public land from the expense of paying for it, is explained and commented upon as follows by the Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.):

"This 'free-homes' measure changes the method of disposal of about thirty million acres of public lands, the title to which is now in the Government, and of about thirty million acres included now in Indian reservations, title to which will be acquired by the general Government in a few years. These lands, which have been bought from the Indians during the last twelve years, have not been thrown open to homestead entry on the same terms as other public lands. Homestead settlers have been required to pay a stipulated price, varying from 50 cents an acre up to $3.75.

"Of the thirty million acres referred to, about 14,300,000 were ceded by the Indians to be disposed of for their benefit. The estimated value of those lands is $12,300,000. The remainder of the thirty million acres was bought outright for the Government at a price of about $25,000,000. So when the Oklahoma lands were thrown open the settlers were required to pay $1.50 an acre, which was just about what the general Government had paid the Indians for them. Those same lands are worth now between $5 and $6 an acre. The Government has been paid thus far, however, only about seven cents an acre. The settlers wish to be relieved from further payments."

This law gives them the desired relief, and also relieves similarly those who have settled on other lands obtained from the Indians in the Dakotas and elsewhere during the last ten years. But, continues *The Tribune:*

"This will be an expensive matter for the general Government. While the lands ceded or to be ceded by the Indians to be disposed of for their benefit will be given away, an appropriation will have to be made to pay the Indians what those lands are worth. The Government will be unable to get back any part of the $25,000,000 it has paid out for Indian lands during the last twelve years.

"The sole argument of the friends of the bill is that in 1862 Congress adopted the policy of 'giving lands to the landless and homes to the homeless,' and that that policy should be adhered to so long as there is an acre of arable land to give away. Between 1853 and 1886, it is said, the United States gave away lands for which it paid the Indians $103,000,000. Therefore it should not hesitate to give away lands for which it has paid only $25,000,000. This is considered an unanswerable argument."

Edwin Erle Sparks, writing in the May number of *The Chautauquan,* says of the public lands:

"The United States has failed to realize the hope entertained by Hamilton that the public lands would prove a source of revenue to the Government. The opposite of a direct return has been the result. This vast heritage has frequently tempted legislation for the sake of vested interests. It has made most unequal the contest between corporate powers and the people. It has enriched the few. But it has also evoked certain legislation for the people. It has given a home to many a poor man who could never have earned it in any other way. It has converted many a European tenant into an American landlord. It has contributed largely to the well-being of the masses so especially characteristic of this new world. It has produced a resident landed democracy, inclined, it is true, to indulge in political vagaries and visions, but thoroughly honest and virile, and giving a certain assurance of the perpetuity of a government by the people."

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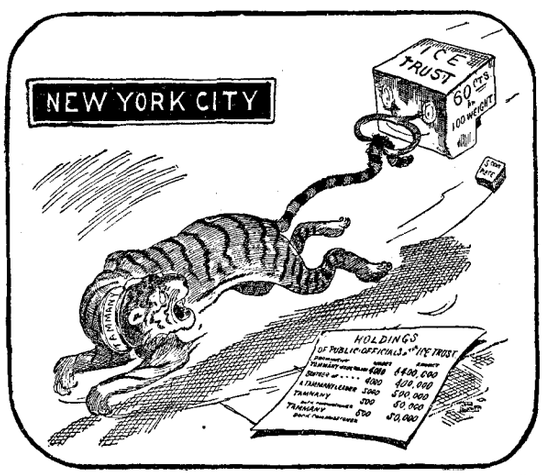
TAMMANY AND THE ICE TRUST.

THE charge that Mayor Van Wyck, of New York, holds four thousand shares of stock in the ice trust whose operations were considered in these columns last week, and that other leaders in the Tammany Hall organization are similarly interested, has created no small stir. The New York *Journal* (Dem.), which publishes this interesting information, not only credits the mayor with holding shares of the American Ice Company's stock to the par value of $400,000, but avers that Judge Augustus Van Wyck, the mayor's brother, who gave Governor Roosevelt a close



A RATHER PAINFUL SITUATION FOR "THE PEOPLE'S FRIEND."
—*The New York Tribune.*

race for the governorship, holds a similar amount; that John F. Carroll, the acting leader of Tammany Hall, holds five thousand shares, valued at $500,000, and that the chairman and another member of the dock commission, constituting a majority of the commission, each holds five hundred shares, valued at $50,000. Some papers suspect that the dock commission's holdings may have some connection with the complaints of the small independent dealers that they can not get dock accommodations, and have to land their ice in Jersey City and bring it to New York on the ferries. *The Journal* says:

"Mayor Van Wyck, where did you get $400,000 to buy stock in the ice trust? Did you save that sum from a $15,000 salary as judge? Did you save it from a $10,000 salary as mayor? You never honestly acquired such a sum, did you? Was that stock given you by the trust? If so, what did you do to earn it? Did you agree to help the trust to swindle the city which disgraced itself by making you mayor? Did you agree to help inflict sickness and suffering on poor women and children in your city? You have confessed a preposterous, impertinent ambition for a seat on the supreme court bench after your term as mayor. What do you think of your future political prospects now that you are caught with $400,000 worth of ice-trust stock in your pockets?"

The Philadelphia *Times* (Ind.) remarks: "New York can not throw any stones at Philadelphia, just at present."

The outcry in the New York newspapers against the doubled price of ice, and the refusal of the company to sell five-cent cakes in the tenement districts, had not been going many days before the company announced that it would begin selling fifteen-pound cakes to the poor in the tenement districts at five cents a cake, and twenty wagons were sent out for this branch of the trade. The New York *Tribune* (Rep.), however, reported that people who applied for the five-cent "chunks" were asked so particularly about their poverty before they were allowed to buy that most of them preferred to pay the old rate.

The Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.) says that "Tammany has made one of the worst blunders in its record in this ice-trust matter," because "in this monstrous profit being made upon ice the victims of the extortion are the poor. One would say the poor and helpless, save that they have votes. They may be helpless now, when their children suffer, but their day of vengeance will come with every succeeding election." The trade journal *Cold Storage* estimates that the New York ice monopoly has 2,000,000 tons more than it is likely to need this season, and calculates that its ice has cost less than $1.50 a ton, and says that it is hard to see what reasonable excuse it has for making the retail price 60 cents a hundred pounds—$12 a ton.

Controller Coler has suggested the building of a municipal ice-plant. He reckons that the city could sell ice at 30 cents a hundred pounds and make profit enough to pay for the plant in a few years. This is met by several papers with the objection that the Tammany organization might run the ice-plant for the profit of its individual members rather than for the public good. The Chicago *Tribune*, which is one of the papers to bring forward this objection, says, however: "The interesting feature of the matter is that such an extreme phase of municipal control should be seriously proposed and discussed. It appears to show an increasing tendency of public sentiment in that direction. It indicates how the greed of corporations in some lines may in time result in their own undoing."

SUPREME COURT'S RATIFICATION OF THE INHERITANCE TAX.

THE chief interest that the great majority of the people will have in the Supreme Court's decision last week, affirming the validity of the inheritance tax law, is, most papers agree, in the fact that it is now certain that no one who inherits less than $10,000 in any one legacy will have to pay any tax at all. Before this decision was rendered, it was not considered certain whether the $10,000 limit, above which taxation began, referred to the size of the legacy or the size of the estate. If it referred to the size of the estate, every legatee who received a share of an estate of $10,000 or more, however small the amount be inherited, would be taxed; and that, too, at a rate as high as the one who inherited the largest share. By the court's ruling, however, the "whole amount," referred to in the law, is taken to mean the size of the legacy, so that those who inherit less than $10,000 apiece are not taxed.

Another interesting feature of the decision, considered by many papers the most important point in the court's ruling, is its sanction of the "progressive" form of taxation, by which inheritors of large sums pay a higher rate than inheritors of small amounts, as may be seen by the summary of the law quoted below. This form of taxation was considered to be of doubtful constitutionality until this decision was rendered last week; supreme courts in Missouri, Ohio, Minnesota, and New Hampshire have declared it unconstitutional within a few years.

A third point that is attracting notice is the decision that a tax can be levied on a legacy of government bonds, which, it has heretofore been supposed, could not be touched by any form of taxation.

The law which is declared valid by the Supreme Court's decision is outlined briefly as follows by the Philadelphia *Ledger*:

"The act provides that when the person entitled to the interest is the lineal issue or lineal ancestor, brother or sister of deceased, when the 'whole amount' exceeds $10,000 and does not exceed $25,000 the tax shall be 75 cents on each $100. The tax then increases progressively on larger shares of the class. When the share exceeds $1,000,000 the tax is $2.25 on each $100. The second class is constituted of beneficiaries who are the descendants of a brother or sister. The lowest tax on shares of this class is $1.50 on each $100 when the 'whole amount' is in excess of $10,000 and does not exceed $25,000; the highest is $4.50 on each $100 when the amount is over $1,000,000. The third, fourth, and fifth classes refer to more remote collateral relatives, or to 'a stranger

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in blood or body politic or corporation.' In these three classes the tax rises from 3 to 15 per cent., according to the size of the share."

The Philadelphia *Press* declares that "no more important finding has been handed down by this tribunal of last resort since the income-tax decision," and adds:

"This decision is certain to give a great impulse to progressive taxation in this country. It accepts it as valid under the federal Constitution, and it will do much to incline state courts to interpret their organic law on these lines. The federal power to tax is also greatly widened. It is evident that under this decision personal property can be reached by the federal taxing power as no one has anticipated since the income-tax case."

In a similar strain the New York *Evening Post* says:

"Speaking generally, we may say that Congress is now competent to seize for public uses such portion of the personal property of a dead person as it chooses. It is henceforth restrained by no constitutional objections of equality or uniformity from establishing progressive rates, and the large revenue obtained by the English exchequer from high death duties will no doubt tempt our rulers to adopt similar taxation. The decision of the court incidentally sustains the power of the state governments also to impose a like tax.

"We may regard it as probably our future policy to appropriate, or confiscate, an increasingly large part of the property left by wealthy decedents for the expenses of government. The fact that such property may consist of government bonds exempted by law 'from all taxes or duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under state, municipal, or local authority,' is held to be immaterial. The theory by which this conclusion is reached is that a tax on the transfer of a bond, on the death of the owner, is not a tax on the bond. Whether such a theory has any foundation, either in fact or in logic, is now unimportant; it has received the highest legal sanction. . . . Both state and national governments have now the constitutional power to take for public purposes the whole or any part of the personal property of every citizen upon his death. The principle that taxation should be proportioned to value is finally repudiated, and that of progressive taxation definitively established."

The court itself, however, is far from sharing the fear expressed in the above paragraph, as may be seen from the following passage from its decision:

"The grave consequences which it is asserted must arise in the future if the right to levy a progressive tax be recognized, involves in its ultimate aspect the mere assertion that free and representative government is a failure, and that the grossest abuses of power are foreshadowed unless the courts usurp a purely legislative function. If a case should ever arise where an arbitrary and confiscatory exaction is imposed bearing the guise of a progressive or any other form of tax, it will be time enough to consider whether the judicial power can afford a remedy by applying inherent and fundamental principles for the protection of the individual, even tho there be no express authority in the Constitution to do so. That the law which we have construed affords no ground for the contention that the tax imposed is arbitrary and confiscatory is obvious."

As to the taxation of government bonds, the court draws the conclusion "from the state and federal cases" that "the State may lawfully measure or fix the amount of the tax by referring to the value of the property passing, and that the incidental fact that such property is composed in whole or in part of federal securities does not invalidate the tax or the law under which it is imposed."

The Baltimore *News* thinks that this decision in favor of progressive taxation ought effectually to dispose of the idea that the Supreme Court is partial to the capitalists. The court "has shown once more," it says, "as it has shown in many previous instances in spite of Populist assertions to the contrary, that its decisions are based upon the profound convictions of its members, and upon their honest interpretation of the Constitution and the laws, and not upon devotion to the interests or desires of any class, however powerful."

A JUDICIAL DECISION ON THE CONSTITUTION AND THE FLAG.

THE first judicial utterance since the war with Spain on the relation of our new islands to the federal Constitution has come from Judge William Lochren, of the United States district court of Minnesota. In deciding that a certain Rafael Oritz, of Porto Rico, was under the jurisdiction of the military court in that island before the peace treaty was ratified, he takes occasion to declare that the Constitution extends of itself (*ex proprio vigore*) over all our territory, new as well as old. Rafael's case did not directly involve this question, so that Judge Lochren's remarks on the power of the Constitution in our new territory are considered as *obiter dicta*.

The men who established this government, Judge Lochren says, established it "upon the theory that all just powers of government came from the consent of the governed," a government, as Abraham Lincoln said, "for the people, by the people, and of the people." He continues:

"It will be indeed marvelous if it is made to appear that these men who then founded our national Government so constructed it that it is capable of ruling with unlimited power a subject people who have neither guaranties to protect them nor any voice in the Government. This is foreign absolutism—the worst form of tyranny. If the Constitution does not extend to Porto Rico and our other new acquisitions of territory, Congress has the untrammeled, absolute power to establish subject governments or make laws for such territories; it has the power to establish dependent monarchies or satrapies, state religion, and even slavery."

He says, further, that "the national Government of the United States was created and its powers and jurisdiction granted and limited by the federal Constitution," and "it is clear that the general Government can not legislate over territory where the Constitution, from which its every power is derived, does not extend. The Constitution must be in force over a territory before the general Government can have any authority to legislate respecting it."

In spite of the fact that in the debate in Congress on this question the Republicans, with the exception of a small minority, took the view that the Constitution does not follow the flag, many Republican papers are found agreeing with Judge Lochren. The Chicago *Times-Herald* (Rep.) says that it is evident that this decision "is common sense, and therefore should be sound law," a sentiment with which the Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph* (Rep.) heartily agrees. The Rochester *Post-Express* (Rep.) says: "We do not believe that any higher court will ever reverse Judge Lochren's decision," and the Detroit *News* (Ind.) thinks that the decision "may do much to shake the new notion, now so widely prevalent among the unthinking and interested, that our Government may govern new territory according to the ideas of the Middle Ages or the nineteenth century, as pleases its discretion." The Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) observes that this decision "is not encouraging to the attempt to revolutionize the Government," and the Chicago *Record* (Ind.) believes that it "effectually demolishes the notion that Congress, in legislating for territories, is possessed of absolute powers."

Most of the papers which disagree with Judge Lochren emphasize the fact that his opinion on the Constitution did not directly concern the Rafael case, and they argue that his declaration is therefore of little weight. "Judge Lochren's opinions thus expressed," says the Boston *Herald* (Ind.), "have no judicial force, but they serve to emphasize the necessity of obtaining an authoritative decision from the court of last resort on this all-important question." The New York *Times* (Ind.) observes: "It must have given the learned judge great pleasure to have his say. But he has not changed the situation nor helped to settle the question whether the Constitution goes out to Porto Rico of its

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own force, or must be applied by the action of Congress." The Philadelphia *Press* says that Judge Lochren's position is exactly the one taken forty years ago by those who declared that the Constitution extended over the Territories and carried slavery with it, and, it continues: "The Republican Party refused, in 1860, to accept this view of a 'constitution of its own force' carrying any specific limitations into the Territories. It refuses now. It won then. It will win now." The New York *Tribune* (Rep.) calls Judge Lochren's opinion "a stump speech from the bench," and adds:

"This, we think, will be something of a surprise to Congress, which for a century has been exercising legislative authority in places where the Constitution was not in force, and the Supreme Court, which has steadily been upholding such exercise of power. The other day we referred on this point to the court's sustaining a murder conviction by our representatives abroad without jury trial under an act of Congress. That was a case of the exercise of legislative authority where the Constitution does not extend. Congress has also legislated concerning the guano islands 'appertaining to the United States,' and the Supreme Court has sustained such legislation. The Constitution has no extra-territorial force, according to the Supreme Court, but Congress has extra-territorial authority. It has exercised it not merely in the cases cited, but also concerning Samoa, where the United States has long had sovereign rights, and it has exercised it over Cuba. The President is to-day administering the government of Cuba under the authority of Congress, which directed him to intervene and pacify the island, and if Congress sees fit at any time to enter into more specific direction of our rule there it undoubtedly has the power to do so. Yet probably even Judge Lochren would not dissent from the decision of Judge Lacombe, just handed down, that Cuba is not a part of the United States, and that its citizens can sue as foreigners in our courts. But if so, how is it that Congress may not legislate respecting territory unless the Constitution previously extends over it?"

MR. CLARK'S POLITICAL MANEUVER.

MOST of the press thought, when the Senate committee reported unanimously against the claim of W. A. Clark (Dem.), of Montana, to a seat in that body, that the affair was practically over, and that nothing was left but the adoption of the report, or his resignation, to close the case; but on Tuesday of last week, in a few hours, Mr. Clark and his friends, while seeming to retreat, took up a new position more difficult to attack than the old. His former claim rested upon his election by the Montana legislature, and it was attacked on the ground that the legislators were influenced by bribes. His present claim rests upon his appointment by the acting governor of the State to fill the vacancy caused by his resignation. Governor Smith has still further complicated the situation by appointing a second Senator, Martin Maginnis, for the same vacancy.

On Tuesday morning Mr. Clark, at the close of an affecting address, tendered his resignation and his name was taken from the Senate roll. Almost at once, however, he was appointed to the Senate again by Montana's lieutenant-governor, A. E. Spriggs, acting in the absence of Governor Smith. Governor Smith belongs to the anti-Clark forces, and the despatches from Montana say that he went to California on a business trip in the belief that in case of emergency he could return as quickly as Lieutenant-Governor Spriggs, who had gone to Sioux Falls, S. D., to the Populist convention. In this calculation, however, he seems to have erred; it is said that the lieutenant-governor made no stay in Sioux Falls, starting for Montana again as soon as he arrived, and that Senator Clark's resignation and Lieutenant-Governor Spriggs reached Helena, the state capital, about the same time. Governor Smith heard of Senator Clark's resignation on Tuesday, and wired to the state capital that he would reach there on Thursday morning, but his telegram arrived too late. The lieutenant-governor had already appointed Mr. Clark to fill the vacancy. This left Mr. Clark's opponents in the Senate in considerable of a quandary, and altho they are outspoken in their condemnation of what they call a political trick, they seem to be somewhat at a loss as to how they can attack Mr. Clark's new position. The general opinion of the press, however, seems to be that if the Republican majority in the Senate is hostile to Mr. Clark's claim, they will find some way to send him back to Montana. Some papers remark that if a man with fewer enemies had been appointed the credentials would never be questioned.

The Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) voices a sentiment expressed by many other papers when it calls Mr. Clark's *coup* "about as slick a game as American politics has often witnessed." Indeed, the Republican papers think it is too "slick" to succeed. Says the Chicago *Evening Post* (Ind. Rep.):

"The copper king of Montana has overreached himself. His latest trick is as childish as it is impudent. It has made Senators angry and more resolutely bent than ever upon keeping him out of the Senate, and it has disgusted the country. Even the sympathy of the small minority in whose eyes Clark was the product of a bad environment has been forfeited. The American people may be too good-natured and indulgent, but they can not be deceived by so transparent a trick as that which ex-Senator Clark and his gang have tried."

The New York *Tribune* (Rep.) says: "The right of the Senate to reject such credentials as Mr. Clark will be able to present is open to dispute, but there is no doubt of its power to expel a member by a two-thirds vote," and the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) says: "Why not show him the door?" Nearly all the Republican and Independent papers agree that some other representative for Montana in the Senate would be more acceptable.

The Democratic press make the rejoinder that the Senate contains a number of Republican Senators whose records are none too good. The Washington *Times* (Dem.) believes that Senator Clark has been shamefully vilified. It says:

"The unpleasant position in which Senator Clark has been placed before the country by the machinations of his enemies, and the open vindictiveness and dishonesty of the efforts which they have made to defame and besmirch him, entitle him to the sympathy of fair-minded men. The worst that can be truly said of Mr. Clark on the strength of evidence or even gossip is that he gave freely of his wealth to secure victory for his party in Montana. Being a political beneficiary of the victory, because he was a successful candidate for the senatorship, he came to Washington under a cloud of charges that he had used illegitimate means to secure the office. But nothing has been discovered to justify an allegation of wrongdoing on his part, or of guilty knowledge that anything irregular was being done in his behalf. Compared with the circumstances which attended a famous effort of the late Calvin S. Brice to represent Ohio in the United States Senate, and of a later episode in the political history of that State, when Marcus A. Hanna managed to gain possession of the seat he now holds, the record of Mr. Clark's case, as far as that gentleman is personally concerned, is remarkably free from anything which could be made to reflect upon his honor or propriety of conduct. . . . . .

"The Daly crusade against Senator Clark has gone far enough. Senators who are still inclined to countenance its continuation will discover that what has happened often before in the political history of the country has happened again. Inveterate pursuit and persecution of a citizen by his private and business rivals and enemies has excited widespread public sympathy for him. The American people are at heart and in action always champions of fair play. They have been watching the cool assumption of excessive virtue by notorious corruptionists and vote-buyers in the Clark case with indignation and contempt. Their voice will now be heard by Senators generally calling a halt. Senator Clark will be given his seat, as a matter of course."

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IS IT WORTH WHILE TO EDUCATE THE NEGRO?

THE last few days have seen the rather unusual spectacle of a prominent New Englander decrying higher education for the negro, and the niece of a Confederate general coming to the negro's defense. The New Englander is Charles Dudley Warner, who was born in Massachusetts and has lived in Connecticut nearly all his life. In his address as president of the American Social Science Association before their recent annual meeting in Washington he contrasted the beneficial effects of slavery upon the negro with the injurious effects wrought by the attempts to give him a higher education; declaring that under slavery "the negro was taught to work, to be an agriculturist, a mechanic, a material producer of something useful," while "our higher education applied to him in his present development operates in exactly the opposite direction." He continues:

"When the negro colleges first opened there was a glow of enthusiasm, an eagerness of study, a facility of acquirement, and a good order that promised everything for the future. It seemed as if the light then kindled would not only continue to burn but would penetrate all the dark and stolid communities.

"Have these colleges, as a whole, stimulated industry, thrift, the inclination to settle down to the necessary hard work of the world, or have they bred idleness, indisposition to work, a vaporous ambition in politics, and that sort of conceit of gentility of which the world has already enough? If any one is in doubt about this he can satisfy himself by a sojourn in different localities in the South.

"The condition of New Orleans and its negro universities is often cited. It is a favorable example, because the ambition of the negro has been aided there by influence outside of the schools. The federal Government has imposed upon the intelligent and sensitive population negro officials in high positions, because they were negroes and not because they were specially fitted for these positions by character and ability. It is my belief that the condition of the race in New Orleans is lower than it was several years ago, and that the influence of the higher education has been in the wrong direction."

Mr. Warner's address has attracted considerable attention in the press, and no reply to it has received wider notice than a letter written to the Springfield *Republican* by Miss Caroline H. Pemberton, niece of John C. Pemberton, the Confederate general. Miss Pemberton is an able defender of the colored race, and is the author of the recent novel, "Stephen the Black." After a graphic description of the sad condition of the negroes under slavery, and the small likelihood of their obtaining there the industrial education that Mr. Warner speaks about, she says:

"I take exception to Mr. Warner's attitude toward the colleges that have been started for the advancement of negro education. It is fashionable to deride them. It is considered in good taste to sneer at the negro who can read Latin or Greek, or who aspires to be anything more than a hewer of wood or a drawer of water. Does Mr. Warner not know (along with the other good people who sincerely want to help the negro) for what purpose these colleges were started? Has he forgotten that there were no public schools in the South for either race at the close of the war, and that up to the present day every school-teacher of colored children south of Maryland must be drawn from the negro race, in deference to a universal Southern sentiment, which proclaims it a degradation for white people to teach them? Not only is it the vocation of these struggling colleges to provide teachers for the whole of the black South, but on their efficiency depends also the training of negro clergymen to minister to the moral and spiritual needs of the people. Where else are these people to look for guidance, if not to their teachers and pastors? And are the blind to lead the blind, and both to stumble along in dense ignorance together?

"There is not the slightest danger of the Southern negro becoming overeducated. In the first place, many of the so-called 'colleges' are little more than high schools, and the amount of learning they impart is not likely to make the negro 'top-heavy,' or otherwise injure his capacity for waiting on table. In the second place, the negro masses, except in the towns and cities, have little opportunity to obtain even the rudiments of an education. A public-school system of three-months' schooling, without text-books or school-houses, and which opens its schools in deserted log cabins or colored meeting-houses five, ten, or fifteen miles apart, is not likely to prepare many pupils for the 'negro colleges' that Mr. Warner so much dreads. The public schools in the Philippine Islands would probably compare favorably with those provided for negro children in many of our Southern States —that is, for negro children on the plantations, where illiteracy often claims 70 per cent. of the population."

The Boston *Transcript* says of Miss Pemberton's letter:

"In this woman's quick intelligence, sound intuitions, deep sympathy, and undoubted knowledge of the facts of the situation there seem to be gathered up more truth and justice than in any of the labored and pretentious attempts to state the problem and furnish a solution that we have seen. The discouragements are so many that it has become easier to treat it as an academic question than it is to admit the hard facts and accept the responsibility and perhaps the sacrifices that they involve. We wish Miss Pemberton could have presented her views with equal fulness at the Montgomery Conference. We are not sure but they would have been worth more than the whole output of wisdom that was the result of that three days of deliberation."

Some interesting facts about the schools for negroes in the South are given in an article which Mr. T. Thomas Fortune, editor of the New York *Age* (Afro-American), contributes to the New York *Sun* in reply to Mr. Warner. He writes:

"I say deliberately that the 169 academies and colleges supported for the Afro-Americans in the Southern States have 'stimulated industry, thrift, the inclination to settle down to the necessary hard work of the world,' and the man who asserts the contrary does not know what he is talking about. To say that they have stimulated 'idleness, indisposition to work, a vaporous ambition in politics, and that sort of conceit of gentility of which the world has already enough,' is a malicious perversion of fact, which could only proceed out of dense ignorance of the facts. There are 27,000 Afro-American public school-teachers in the Southern States; there are 1,095 instructors in the 169 academies and colleges, many of them Afro-American graduates; there are 40,000 Sunday-school teachers, most of them women who have gone out of the schools into homes as wives of honest men, who will not sell their children to pay their gambling debts, as Mr. Warner's 'intelligent and sensitive population' of New Orleans habitually did before the war; there are 5,000 men in the ministry who have graduated out of these schools; there are 1,300 lawyers; there are 1,200 reputable physicians; there are 150 editors who are publishing weekly newspapers and magazines; and if Mr. Warner would go with me to so small a place as Jacksonville, Fla., I will point out to him at least ten men in business, on a small scale it is true, but in business, who are graduates of the schools he 'whistles down the wind.' And it is so all over the South. The Afro-Americans who are making character and reputation and money as a basis of race credit are not graduates of the plantations but of the academies and colleges; more, the men who fill the chain gangs, and who are lynched for 'stealing chickens,' 'sassing white folks' and 'committing criminal assault,' are not graduates of the academies and colleges planted in the South and supported by Northern money."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THE Sultan is the original call-again man.—*The Dallas News.*

ALL Wharton Barker needs now is a majority of the electoral votes.—*The Chicago Record.*

THERE is only one Barker, but there are barkers on both of the Populist tickets.—*The Boston Transcript.*

GENERAL OTIS should bring the backbone of the rebellion home with him to prove that it is broken.—*The Chicago Record.*

JUST as Bryan goes home for a two months' rest Vesuvius comes timidly to the front with an eruption.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

THE Chicago River was struck by lightning the other day. Nothing has been seen of the lightning since.—*The Louisville Courier-Journal.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

VERESTCHAGIN'S CRITICISM OF TOLSTOY.

THE most caustic and significant criticism of Tolstoy provoked by "Resurrection" is doubtless that of V. V. Verestchagin, the famous Russian painter, who wields a pen as well as a brush, and who is fond of writing down his impressions, observations, and thoughts. These he publishes occasionally under the title "Leaves from a Note-Book," and the latest leaf is presented in the *Novosti* and deals with Count Tolstoy as artist and preacher. Verestchagin does not share the admiration of most reviewers, especially of European and American reviewers, for "Resurrection." In this novel, he says, Tolstoy the moralist triumphs over Tolstoy the artist, wherein it differs from his early great works of fiction, like "War and Peace," where, in the constant struggle between the two personalities in Tolstoy, that of the artist always prevails over that of the preacher and reformer. Tolstoy, he says, must have lost faith in the marvelous, inspiring power of art, and while there is still much brilliancy and vitality in his work, there is not the wholesome breath of life itself, the winning charm of direct translation of the observed into imaginative pictures. To quote from Verestchagin's *critique:*

"In spite of finely written separate scenes, full of realistic grace, the plot as a whole will not stand analysis. It is impossible to enumerate all the incongruities caused by the desire to point a moral. For example, Katusha, betrayed by Nekhludoff, stands at his side for several hours, and yet either fails to see him or else fails to recognize him. Neither is even an admissible possibility, because, according to the story, the hero has not changed appreciably. Yet this was necessary to the author's purpose, and he sacrificed probability. Again, the unnatural, the impossible Prince Nekhludoff, who despises his circle, does not shrink from bothering official personages, enduring insults and ridicule for the sake of legalizing his union with Katusha. But marriage is a spiritual as well as a legal, material union, and can there be such a thing as a spiritual union between these two? Marriage would have been worse than physical torture to both, yet somehow it was necessary to Tolstoy to insist upon it for his hero!

"In truth, Tolstoy himself perceived finally the unsoundness of his whole conception, and in 'Resurrection' the very thing we miss is the resurrection. The whole story ends with the accidental lighting of Nekhludoff on a page of the Bible, which shows him that everything was wrong, and that the right is something different. What? This is left for the future, also because it was necessary that it should be so.

"In a word, the artist in Tolstoy has lost at the expense of the preacher. And of his preaching let us take a few examples:

"Having wearied at the close of a long life of nutritious, palatable food, he assures us that it is injurious to man, even to young and strong men.

"Having reached the age of seventy, he wonders what good there is in life that it should be so ardently desired, and yet allows a physician to treat him in illness so that he may ward off death.

"Having bred a large family, he declares that the reproduction of the species is wrong and that celibacy is the right course for men.

"He advocates non-resistance to evil. What would he do if his family were kidnaped and sold as slaves? I think he would shoulder a gun and join the regiment that went to free the captives.

"The environing conditions are bad, inferior to our ideal, but we must reckon with them as they are. History makes no jumps. . . . . .

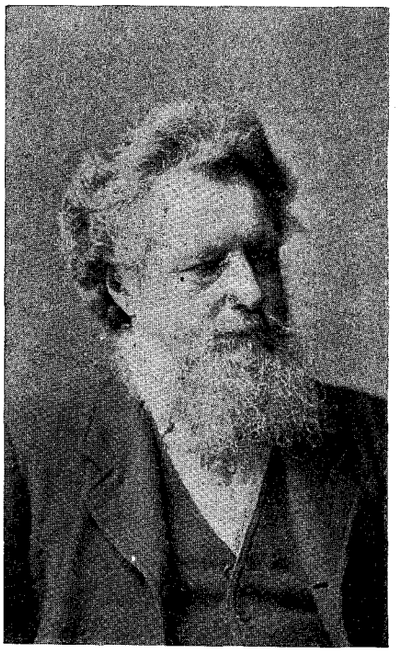
"It is amusing to read Tolstoy's affirmation that he has tried to discover a solution in science and has found the latter wanting. He talks of science as a blind man might of beauty. Well-read he is, but his scientific education is slender and he never learned anything systematically. He is regarded by many as a philosopher, but he is only a great novelist. It was Turgeneff who observed that true art is impossible without the largest freedom, the fullest independence of systems, notions, and preconceived schemes. In Tolstoy the splendid talent, the wonderfully written episodes, the separate pictures, are all rigidly subordinated to a philosophic-moral system."

The result, from an artistic standpoint, must be deplorable, continues Verestchagin. There is no logical development, and characters can not remain true to psychological law. Things happen not as they must, not as they do in life, but as the writer is bent upon having them in order to prove his thesis. There is much in Tolstoy that is elemental, pathetic, inspiring, and noble; but the conflict of his two personalities has prevented the complete success of either.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"WILLIAM MORRIS, CRAFTSMAN AND SOCIALIST."

WILLIAM MORRIS, "poet, artist, manufacturer, and Socialist, author of 'The Earthly Paradise,'" was proudest, it is said, of the title, "craftsman." His life-work was directed toward the realization of Ruskin's idea that "art is man's expression of his joy in labor." Francis Tiffany writes in *The New World* (March):

"Through and through he deplored and hated that fatal divorce between the mechanic and the artist, the toiling hand and the creative brain, to which he traced back the source of all our modern woes—a divorce, he insisted, ruinous alike to master and to man, to designer and to his human tool, to art and to all native common joy in it. . . . . .



THE LATE WILLIAM MORRIS.

"Here, then, lay the root characteristic of the man, and out of it instinctively grew all his theories, esthetic and social, all the herculean toil of his life. A roundly fashioned man all through, his muscles craved their stint of work as consumingly as his brain, and palpable sense of the reaction bred of the wrestle with rough-and-ready matter was as needful to his fullest joy as lying off dreaming on any heights of Parnassus. Nothing short of this divine unity of soul and sense meant to him the earthly paradise, the kingdom of heaven on earth, and never till it was restored once again to the modern world would society cease to be a chaos of ugliness, brutality, discord, and hate. Blunt, brutish human tools on the one side, supersensitive esthetic weaklings on the other, this summed up to him the outcome of the modern caste-divisions, of the hideous divorce between brain and hand, of the limitation of art to an emasculating luxury for the idle and too often vicious."

At an early age this idea of the close union of artist and mechanic became manifest in Morris. Mr. Tiffany says that the captain of Morris's dormitory—

"relates how on his walks he [Morris] 'invented and poured forth endless stories about knights and fairies, in which one adventure rose out of another and the tale flowed on from day to day over a whole term.' Here, already in full flow, is revealed the extem-

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pore, the automatic character of Morris's poetic faculty. It knew no travail in labor, no birth pangs. Like Burns's poem 'On a Field Mouse,' it shaped itself in the mind while the hand was guiding the plow. Years later he said, 'If a chap can't compose an epic poem while he's weaving tapestry, he had better shut up, he'll never do any good at all.'"

"To William Morris," writes Mr. Tiffany, "architecture was the supreme art of arts, and gothic architecture the most transcendent flight of beauty and sublimity the genius of man has ever soared." Mr. Tiffany continues:

"Nor was it merely the beauty and sublimity of such architecture that inflamed Morris's mind with a fervor of worship. The appeal it made to his sense of a common humanity, to his sympathetic interest in the lot of his toiling brother man, was equally strong. These glorious buildings, he insisted, were never the work of a caste of mere supersensitive, over-refined artists, cut off from hearty, flesh-and-blood contact with toiling humanity. They were the work of thousands of rough-and-ready craftsmen—under superior leadership, indeed—but alike able to unite brain with hand, to design as well as hew, to feel the relation of each man's part with the wondrous whole—a breed of craftsmen, therefore, who were intelligent and self-reliant men, at once developing their own powers and thoroughly enjoying their work, as they only can whose work is creative and not slavishly mechanical."

Thus in all of his work there may be traced his socialistic tendency, which is so closely connected with his art. Morris himself wrote:

"My hope is that people will some day learn something of art, and so long for more, and will find, as I have, that there is no getting it save by the general acknowledgment of the right of every man to have fit work to do in a beautiful home. Therein lies all that is indestructible of the pleasure of life; no man need ask for more than that, no man should be granted less; and if he falls short of it, it is through waste and injustice that he is kept out of his birthright. . . . Every one of the things that goes to make up the surroundings among which we live must be either beautiful or ugly, either elevating or degrading to us, either a burden and torment to the maker of it to make, or a pleasure and solace to him.'"

Great Educational Gifts of 1899.—Mr. Rossiter Johnson, editor of "Appleton's Annual Cyclopedia," has lately gathered data relating to the public gifts and bequests of 1899. A summary of these statistics from the advance sheets of the Cyclopedia is presented in the New York *Times* (April 7), from which it appears that the contributions for educational and benevolent purposes amounted last year to $62,750,000. This does not include gifts under $5,000, ordinary denominational contributions, nor municipal, state, and national appropriations. The following table indicates the increase in private gifts for the past seven years:

1893	$29,000,000
1894	32,000,000
1895	32,800,000
1896	27,000,000
1897	45,000,000
1898	38,000,000
1899	62,750,000
Total	$266,550,000

Of the private benefactions to purely educational purposes during 1899, the largest are the Carnegie and Rockefeller gifts, each of which run up into the millions, and—greatest of all—Mrs. Leland Stanford's gift to the Leland Stanford Junior University, conveying the bulk of her wealth in stocks and real estate. *The Times* says:

"The first transaction, May 31, transferred property of a face value of $38,000,000 and a cash market value of $15,000,000, and the second, June 15, comprised two large tracts of recently purchased grazing land, with valuable water rights, which were incorporated with the famous Vina Ranch, now owned by the University. These gifts swell the endowment of the University to $45,000,000, calculated on the basis of a 5 per cent. return from the properties in which the Stanford fortune was invested. The face value of the securities constituting the bulk of the investments is about $80,000,0000, and any increase in their market price will enhance the total endowment, already the largest of any privately established institution in the world."

ACTORS AND CULTURE.

THE wide popularity of the romantic novel, thinks E. H. Sothern, the well-known American actor, has had a great deal to do with the increase of culture among actors of the present day. They must keep abreast and even a little ahead of their audience, he declares, for fear of being tripped up. Scenery must be exact, knowledge of the costumes of the times must be indisputable, and all anachronisms must be avoided. He writes in *The Criterion* (May):

"I have felt it necessary, for instance, to go to London with a fellow actor, with whom I was to have a rapier combat, and study for many weeks under the best sword-master in the world; for, aside from the personal pleasure of having the thing truthful, I had in mind American audiences where any night a man might come to me and make me ashamed for my ignorance of the common skill of the period I was representing."

H. B. Irving, the son of Sir Henry Irving, discussing the art and status of the actor in *The Fortnightly Review* (May), says of culture and the actor:

"As one great critic has tersely expressed it, 'neither the poet nor the actor pretends closely to copy nature, but only to represent nature sublimated into the ideal,' and it is this process of idealism that the actor must apply to every character he undertakes to portray, no matter how nearly that character may seem to approach to every-day reality, if he would present it conformably to those rules of correct and beautiful expression that are as imperative in the art of the theater as they are in the arts that express themselves on canvas or in marble. The carrying out of this process calls on him for gifts of insight and imagination similar to those we look for in any other form of artist; and as insight and imagination of the highest order are employed in the creation by the poet of such transcendent beings as *Hamlet* or *Lear*, so in translating such beings into action, in putting them before the spectator as creatures of flesh and blood, insight and imagination of a high order will alone enable the actor to achieve that 'union of grandeur without pomp and nature without triviality,' that supreme idealization of man in action as we see him about us, which is the fitting and worthy complement of the art of the dramatic poet. Without in any way detracting from the share of the dramatist in the productions of the theater, it must, I think, be admitted, by any one who takes the trouble to consider the question from an enlightened standpoint, that the actor is not the mere parrot-like reciter of the words of the playwright, that the higher the dramatist soars the greater is his need of some kind of intellectual response on the part of his actors, and that, instead of setting up actor and author as rivals who are perpetually endeavoring to extend their frontiers at each other's expense, they should be regarded as equal participators in the highest achievements of the theater."

Some Writers' Opinions of Themselves.—In a recent number of *Punch*, three novelists who have come in for a good many hard knocks from the critics of late are made to give their own views of their literary output. The following three letters (presumably autograph) are printed therein for the first time:

"The principal impression produced upon me by the perusal of my own works is a splitting headache, especially acute in the case of my poems. I have a strong suspicion, amounting at times to a conviction, that I generally have meaning if only it can be

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found. In my more recent works, however, this feeling is less marked.

"A subsidiary impression is amazement at the number of people who read my works and profess to understand them.

"G-RGE M-R-D-TH."

"A glow of satisfaction thrills me as I gaze upon the bookshelves which contain my works. There is really some very good stuff among them. I don't profess to know what I meant when I wrote some of them, *e.g.*, the 'Jungle Book'; but plain tales of Ortheris, Mulvaney & Co., were played out, and one had to strike out a different line somehow. I confess, when I read 'The Day's Work' I have an uncomfortable misgiving that I am running to seed, which, however, is instantly dispelled when I hear the barrel-organ outside my door discoursing the classic and familiar strains of that undoubted work of genius, 'The Absent-Minded Beggar.'

R-DY-RD K-PL-NG."

"When I read some of the awful rôt that I have undoubtedly written, I find myself wondering if I am quite responsible for my literary actions. Can it be that I am as mad as my last creation, 'The Worshiper of the Image'?

"R-CH-RD LE G-LL-NNE."

Considering the well-known enterprise of *Punch*, and the still better known quarrel between the critics and Marie Corelli, the wonder is that she is not also represented by an autograph letter.

GRAND OPERA IN ENGLISH.

WILL grand opera be difficult to render in English? this has been the uppermost question in the minds of music lovers since Mr. Grau announced his intention of trying the experiment in New York next season. Miss Suzanne Adams, who has been engaged for the new English company, and who will appear in "Faust," "Romeo and Juliet," and many other familiar operas, writes in *The Criterion* (May) that the new venture has assured elements of success. She says:

MISS SUZANNE ADAMS AS MARGUERITE IN "FAUST."

Courtesy of *The Criterion*.

"So far as vocalization is concerned, probably the Italian language lends itself most gracefully to the demands of musical rôles, but the English lyrics, if carefully prepared with a regard for the singer, can be quite as effective, and certainly more interesting to English-speaking audiences. The English translation of French and Italian opera, of course, must and will be of the very best, and provided that the librettos be skilfully arranged, I can not see that there are any great difficulties in the way of presenting English opera.

"There is an impression, possibly, that the English language will interfere with the phrasing of certain passages in operas that have, according to tradition, been sung in French and Italian, and I may say German, but I think the impression is false. If the lyrics are so written as to balance the musical value of an operatic score, the singer will not find any change in the original arrangement of the music."

JOURNALISM IN JAPAN.

THE Japanese, grasping at all things modern, have not failed to take up with avidity the most distinctively modern of all modern things—journalism. Like other new things which the Japanese have planted in their rich soil, the journalistic seed came out of the West, and the acorn has now grown to a great tree, with offshoots in every city and town of the island empire. Only four or five decades ago, Japan of the old *régime* was a feudal realm, divided into three hundred and sixty *rans* or territories, under feudal lords; and a newspaper would have been as great a novelty and seemed as much of an incongruity as it would at the court of King Arthur at Camelot. But the Japanese mind has many eminently journalistic traits, and Mr. T. J. Nakagawa, who writes in *The Forum* (May), shows how from a single insignificant pamphlet first printed in 1863, Japanese journalism has developed into an institution which to-day comprises 745 periodicals, of which the capital, Tokyo, alone possesses 201. "And yet," Mr. Nakagawa remarks, "a little more than twenty years ago there was not, throughout the whole of Japan, a single regular publication to which the name newspaper could justly have been applied."

Of the earliest attempt at a periodical—one can not term it a newspaper—Mr. Nakagawa writes:

"The publication was in pamphlet form, and consisted mostly of translations of items of news from Dutch newspapers published at Batavia, the chief port of the Dutch East Indies. From this circumstance the periodical was known as the Batavia *News*. Man-hio was publisher to the government office known as 'Banshochosio'—literally, 'Bureau for Investigating Barbarians' Books'—an institution which was the nucleus of the Imperial University. At the suggestion, and with the assistance, of the professors of this bureau, Man-hio undertook the publication of *The News;* but the enterprise was not long-lived. Following this, many periodicals cropped up, published at irregular intervals as occasion required. Among my collection of these early so-called newspapers I have specimens of the *Yenkin Shimbun* (*News of the Metropolis and Provinces*); the *Bankoku Shimbun* (*News of All Nations*), published as the organ of the English missionaries; the *Moshiogusa* (*Collection of Sea Weeds*), edited jointly by Mr. Ginko Kishida and an American, the first genuine newspaper published in Japan."

All these publications were brochures of a dozen or so leaves, printed from wooden blocks, with rude sketches by way of illustration, and special information about foreign affairs designed to show how Western nations had attained to power and civilization. Hawkers went from place to place, reading aloud the contents of the paper to stimulate a desire for more. These journals were, however, short-lived. The first really successful daily newspaper was the *Mainichi Shimbun* (*Daily News*) issued at Yokohoma in 1871, and later at Tokyo. This is now owned by Baron Miyoji Ito, ex-minister of agriculture and commerce. It was soon followed by other successful dailies; and now the capital alone has twenty of these. The post of managing editor or editorial writer is highly appreciated by the highest classes of the Japanese; and many officers of the Government, including cabinet ministers, vice-ministers, members of Parliament, governors of prefectures, and other men of rank are actively connected with the daily press as owners or contributors. Japan also has its yellow press, altho the Oriental variety is not so touched with yellow rays as that of the Occident. It is a singular and noteworthy fact, also, that Japanese journalism is acquiring another characteristic of the West. Newspapers—particularly the smaller ones — are coming to be looked upon as

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commercial "property." On some papers, says Mr. Nakagawa, the editorial writers "are no longer allowed to express their views freely and independently, but are completely subordinate to the managing editor, whose sole object is to sell his paper, principle and tone having no weight with him." The larger political papers, indeed, still maintain the high tone and spirit of former days; but the minor journals, in their struggle for supremacy in news-gathering, have "scant sense of dignity and honor."

OUTLOOK FOR COLLEGE WOMEN.

MANY hundreds of women annually receive the privileges of higher intellectual training at the Leland Stanford Junior University; and its president, Dr. David Starr Jordan, would therefore seem well qualified to offer an opinion as to the results of such an education. He does not agree with those who hold that a woman loses something by going to college—particularly to a college where coeducation prevails. "All she had she holds," he remarks, "and may gain with it much more." Higher education does not unsex, he says; and not only will the direct intellectual training itself bring increased power for all the uses of life, but the intellectual atmosphere, the more serious views of life which prevail there, and the manifold associations with broad-minded women will result in increased gain in all womanly ways. He writes (*Harper's Bazar*, May 5):

"It is true that the college woman has higher ideals of life and makes greater demands on manhood than the uncultured woman. No doubt as a result of this she may marry later, or not marry at all. But surely this is better than to be yoked unevenly. The higher culture gives resources for joy and action. It gives worth and dignity to unmarried life, but it takes away none of the joys of true marriage. I know that the idea is prevalent that the educated woman is spoiled for humbler duties, that she will play the piano in the parlor while her mother cooks in the kitchen, that she is weak in nerve and flabby in muscle, less fitted for the stress of life, and less willing to do her part in it, than her untrained mother or her unlettered grandmother. As to this I can only say it is not the fact. It may be true in some slight degree of the sham education in French and music of the fashionable boarding-school. These are the candy and sweetmeats of education, not its solid and nutritious substance.

"A little learning without training is a dangerous thing. In these days of many books the uncultured woman is exposed to many new dangers which our grandmothers could not know. Half-educated mothers are too often caught by passing fads—medical, literary, and religious. It is among partly educated women that worthless books find their readiest sale. It is from among them that the societies for the promotion of 'the higher foolishness' draw their membership. Christian Science, Ralstonism, vegetarianism, faith cure, relic cure, osteopathy, psychic experiences, and a variety of delusions which real knowledge would dissipate, and which now add unprecedented terrors to matrimony, derive their support from women who have leisure to read, but who have never been trained to think.

"The training of the American college of to-day opposes to all this the critical spirit. It makes for calmness and firmness. The college woman is as vigorous in health, as firm in step, as clear in brain, as ready for real service, as devoted, loyal, and loving when she leaves the college as when she enters it. She knows a good deal better how to use her time than her mother did, and how to apply her strength. She is ready for her part in life, and she has some clear and critical sense of the relative value of different men and actions. There is no way known and none has ever been found which could prepare her better, or which could make her more ready for her great duties as wife and mother."

What is the outlook, he asks, for the university woman, the woman who not only has a baccalaureate degree, but in addition has spent two or three years in special preparation for some definite profession? Dr. Jordan thinks it is a long road and a strenuous, but that those who aspire to it and are fit will never regret the effort:

"I was asked not long ago—'Should we encourage young women to work for the doctor's degree?' Should we tell them that success awaits them when this goal is passed and urge them to strain every muscle to reach it? As to this, it depends on the girl. If your encouragement is needed for her decision, do not give it. A college training is good for every intelligent and healthy girl, no matter what place in life may fall to her lot. She gains much and loses nothing. But the specialization of professional training has its losses as well. It is well to count all these. We should not urge a girl to strive for what she may not want. As a rule, she will not take it when she gets it. As a rule, she will not succeed when she takes it.

"The exceptional girl who is fitted for a college professorship will push ahead regardless of our encouragement. She will find few positions open to her when she reaches her goal. She will have many days of discouragement, but in the end her real deserts will be sure to find her out. But few of the women who have filled college positions have been really successful. This is partly because women find their joy in feeling rather than in achievement. In many cases this is because good intentions have been accepted instead of real capacity. Girls have been 'encouraged' to do what they were not ready to do well. Something like this is true in other professions. The woman lawyer is not readily accepted as an equal by her brethren. Many of these women have worked for notoriety rather than solid acquisition. Those who have patiently sought real success find a quiet career as counselors rather than a noisy one as advocates. In medicine many women have been most useful and successful. But the full percentage of triflers and quacks is found among women physicians.

"If a girl is fitted for a profession, she will distinctly feel a 'call' for its work. With the call which comes from taste and fitness she will not need to be urged forward. But this she must know, there is no gallantry in science or in art. She will not gain success on any but the most exacting terms, the same terms on which a man might win the same success."

NOTES.

MR. JULIAN RALPH'S forthcoming book, which is to be called "Toward Pretoria," will be the first book on the South African war by an American. Mr. Ralph has succeeded the late Mr. G. W. Steevens as special war correspondent of the London *Daily Mail*.

DR. W. ROBERTSON NICOLL calls attention to the fact that the honors of song, like the honors of war, are to-day with the Irish. The best of England's younger poets, Mr. Y. B. Yeats, is Irish of the Irish, he remarks. There is also a brilliant group of feminine verse-writers, including Miss Jane Barlow, Miss Katharine Tynan, Mrs. Dora Sigerson Shorter, Miss Nora Hopper, and Miss Moira O'Neill.

LITTLE seems to be definitely known about Kipling's new novel, which is to appear serially in this country next autumn. It is variously rumored that the scene is laid in Upper Burma, in India, and in South Africa. *The Critic* (May) announces that the story is to be called "Kim of the Rishbi," and adds that it is not a novel of action, but philosophical and analytical in its character. *The Publishers' Circular*, London, states that for the serial rights of his new novel Mr. Kipling is to receive the highest price ever paid to an English writer of fiction—a sum equal to the annual salary of an English cabinet minister.

COLONEL HARVEY, the new head of the house of Harper & Brothers, has been visiting London, and *The British Weekly* publishes an interview with him in which, among other things, he had this to say: "My plans are to carry out the business on the old lines, but free from traditional restrictions. For example, the firm has always been opposed to ten-cent magazines; but if, after full examination, I find a ten-cent magazine is wanted, I shall start one and endeavor to make it just as good as possible. While seeking to retain the high literary reputation of the Harpers, I shall be more ready perhaps to consult the public taste."

THE past twelvemonth has been a period of literary surprises in the field of fiction. At least three novels by American authors have had within a period of a few months sales unprecedented in recent years. "Richard Carvel," "David Harum," and "Janice Meredith." And now comes a new and remarkably promising aspirant to popularity, Miss Mary Johnstone's "To Have and to Hold," a historical novel dealing with the settlement of Jamestown. Within two weeks and a half the sales, it is announced, reached 111,000 copies, and it has now reached 200,000. Even "Uncle Tom's Cabin" can not show such figures, for it took two months to reach a sale of 100,000 copies, and a year to reach 200,000. All these remarkable sales are believed to indicate a vast growth of recent years in the American reading public. At no time has so tempting a field been presented to the successful novelist.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

THE SOFT-NOSED PROJECTILE AND KRUPP ARMOR.

RECENT government experiments in which Krupp armor was penetrated by a soft-nosed projectile have been made prominent in the press by the fact that an attempt has been made in Congress to use them to defeat the clauses of the navy bill authorizing the purchase of Krupp armor. The action of the soft-nosed projectile was described some time ago in these columns. It has long been used in our navy, altho not perfected until about two years ago. That it gives additional value to the armor-piercing projectile is admitted in naval circles, but officers contend that it has no great bearing on the armor question. The Washington correspondent of the New York *Sun*, May 10, writes as follows in relation to the matter:

"The inventor of the shell is I. G. Johnson of the Johnson Steel Company of Spuyten Duyvil, N. Y. Through the use of a soft steel cap over the hard point of the projectile, a bed to hold the point in place as it enters the armor is formed. This permits the projectile to strike the place squarely, prevents glancing and wabbling, and serves as a lubricant. The principle is the same as that applied in driving a needle through a coin by means of a cork, which holds the needle in place, keeping the point firm against the metal. . . . . .

"It was demonstrated several years ago that no armor could resist shell fire where the distance between plate and gun was sufficiently short and the shell large enough and of good material. But the naval ordnance experts are working to secure such shells only as will pierce armor at the distances under which naval engagements would ordinarily be fought. Any Krupp plate, it is contended, may be pierced at a hundred yards, but modern armorclads would probably never fight at such a short range.

"The velocity of the soft-nosed projectile fired at the Krupp plate at Indian Head was regulated to conform to a 2,000-yard range. That the plate was bored from face to back by two 6-inch shells indicates that the soft-nose is available for successful use in a naval engagement. The Navy Department will make another test of the Johnson cap to ascertain whether it will enable a shell to penetrate a plate when a glancing blow is struck. Should the test be successful, the soft-nose will have shown its superiority over the sharp-pointed, hard shell cap with which ordinary armor-piercing projectiles are fitted."

Russian ordnance experts, we are told, originated the idea of covering the heads of projectiles with a soft substance. Their experiments failed, however, and Rear-Admiral Sampson took up the matter personally four years ago when he was chief of the Naval Ordnance Bureau. He tried several metallic substances as caps and experimented also with lubricating material. After his term of office as chief of ordnance expired Mr. Johnson began conducting experiments and succeeded in overcoming the chief difficulty, that of attaching the soft-nose to the projectile proper. He took out patent rights on his invention and these were acquired by the United States two years ago. To quote again:

"Experiments with soft-capped projectiles were conducted by the Naval Ordnance Bureau three years ago while Admiral Sampson was its chief. In every case the capped projectile penetrated deeper into the target than did the uncapped projectile. The targets were plates of face-hardened armor. Various ranges were employed, the perforation being obtained with normal impact. Service muzzle velocities obtained from smokeless powder were used.

"Soft caps for armor-piercing shells were provided for the American ships in the Spanish-American War, but were not used, as no occasion arose where uncapped shells were not suitable."

Rear-Admiral O'Neil, chief of the Naval Bureau of Ordnance, says of the experiments in a published interview:

"There is nothing new in this cap, except that we have just had a chance to try it on Krupp armor. There has been nothing new in projectiles for four years that I know of. We have known for that length of time that a cap of this kind would increase the force of a shell 15 or 20 and in some places 25 per cent. That is all there is to it, and this ratio of advantage applies to the Krupp as well as to the Harveyized and lighter plates.

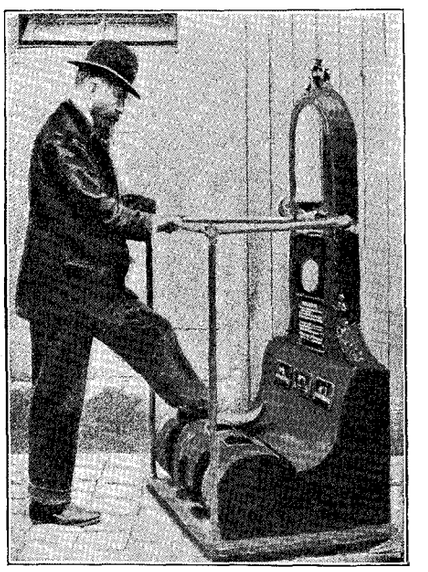
"The public seems to have a very erroneous notion as to armor-plate; the people think it invulnerable. Such is not the case. In the struggle between the gun and the armor, the gun is ahead and probably always will be, since there is a limit to the weight of the armor which any ship may carry. It is one thing to penetrate armor at close range and in favorable conditions and quite another when striking the ship at sea, which is always in more or less motion. If a shell strikes obliquely, its power is greatly lessened, and, of course, lessens with the distance. The reason the hard-nosed shell does not penetrate armor is because of lack of lubrication. A series of experiments resulted in the addition of a soft-nosed cap, which acts as a lubricating element to the point of the projectile."

A SLOT-MACHINE FOR BOOT-BLACKING.

THE latest slot-machine is for blacking boots. It comes from Paris, and is thus described in *Cosmos* (April 7):

"We have automatic vendors of all sorts; but until the present time there has been none to aid in the details of the toilet. This want is now filled; we can not yet, it is true, have our hair cut, or be shaved by dropping a nickel in the slot; but we can have our boots blacked. . . . . .

"The automatic boot-black has three rotary U-shaped brushes, which enclose the top and sides of the shoe; these brushes are contained in a metal cylinder having two openings for the introduction of the foot. In the lower opening the shoe is attacked above and on the sides; in the upper one (see illustration) the heel is treated by the brush. The stages of the operation are as follows:



A NICKEL-IN-THE-SLOT BOOTBLACK.

"The user, after dropping his nickel in the slot, takes hold of the horizontal bar, introduces his foot into the first brush-hole, and turns a handle. At once a small electric motor sets the axle of the rotary brushes in motion and in the twinkling of an eye the shoe is cleaned.

"The man next passes to brush No. 2, which puts on the blacking; this brush takes up the desired quantity of polish by means of an ingenious mechanism similar to that of the inking part of a printing-press. Brush No. 3 polishes the shoe. One foot having received the desired attention the operation is repeated with the other.

"A needle that moves on a scale after each stage of the process indicates to the user what he must do next; he has even a mirror before him, so that if he wishes he can arrange other details of his toilet while the blacking is proceeding. The only care he has to take is to turn up his trousers, an important precaution when one thinks what the machine might do to them if this were omitted."

In closing, the writer of the notice remarks that there is a great future for slot-machines of this general type, for use in

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hotels, colleges, etc. Many of the offices now performed by servants may in certain cases be rendered expeditiously and well by such devices as these.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE CUBAN CENSUS.

THE Cuban census has in many respects brought to light unexpected facts, which show on the whole a gratifying condition of affairs in the island. The accompanying diagrams, which are reproduced from *The National Geographical Magazine* (May) emphasize the more important facts. Says this publication:

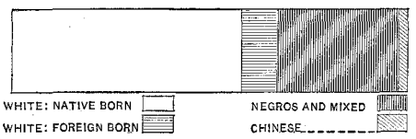
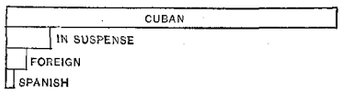


DIAGRAM SHOWING POPULATION BY COLOR.

"From the relatively large proportion of native-born whites, 58 per cent. of the total population, it is evident that the administrative control will remain in the hands of the native white Cuban when the United States withdraws from the island. Thus Cuba will not become a second Haiti.



"The right to vote at the municipal election June 16—a right gained by the ability to read and write or by the ownership of property—is possessed by about 140,000 native Cubans. As so many citizenships were in suspense at the time the census was taken, it is impossible to state exactly how many Spaniards will also have the right to vote, but they will not exceed 30,000, if they reach that number.

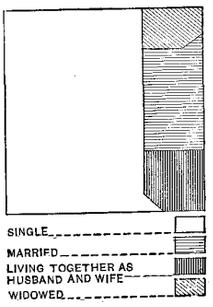


DIAGRAM SHOWING CONJUGAL RELATIONS.

"Of the total population of 1,572,797, 1,108,709 are single, 246,350 are married, and 131,788 live together as husband and wife by mutual consent. In justice to the Cuban, however, it should be stated that unions formed by mutual consent are considered no less binding and are no less permanent than those sanctioned by the marriage ceremony.

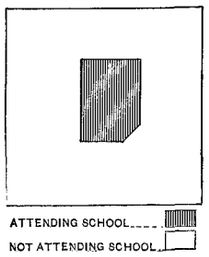


DIAGRAM SHOWING PROPORTION OF THOSE UNDER TEN YEARS.

"The excessive fees charged for weddings, perhaps, explain the frequency of the omission of the ceremony.

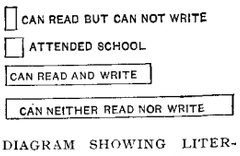


DIAGRAM SHOWING LITERACY OF THESE TEN YEARS.

"The census returns show the need of a thorough system of education. Of persons over ten years of age, 43 per cent. can not read or write, while only 11.4 per cent. of the children under ten years are attending school."

Sugar and Animal Temperature.—A series of interesting observations is published by the Italian professor Mosso in the *Atti dei Lyncei*, on the temperature of a fasting animal and the assimilation of hydrocarbons. His experiments, which were carried out in the University of Genoa, are particularly interesting as showing the effectiveness of sugar in raising animal temperature that has been lowered during a period of fasting. Thus 1 to 4 grams [15 to 60 grains] of sugar cause a rapid rise of temperature in the ten or fifteen minutes after taking. In one to two hours the temperature reaches its maximum and remains constant during an interval of time that varies with the quantity of sugar taken. This action of sugar is very marked after a long fast, when the temperature is lowest. In certain conditions the action of bread is very different. The temperature rises much more slowly after eating bread than after eating sugar, and in this case the rise is very rapid with animals whose fast has been short and whose temperature is not too low. These results are in accordance with the hypothesis that sugar is assimilated more rapidly than bread by an animal that is suffering from hunger. Professor Mosso tells us that with sugar he has succeeded in restoring life to dogs suffering from loss of vital heat, when he could not save them by administering albumin.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE PHYSIOLOGY OF ENJOYMENT.

AN attempt has recently been made to explain on the basis of natural science conditions and phenomena that have usually been regarded as purely intellectual. In a book by Dr. C. Lange, of Copenhagen, entitled "The Physiology of Enjoyment as a Basis for a Rational Esthetic," the author, who is well known for his contributions to the psychology of the emotions, develops considerably the ideas of this school of psychologists. To quote from a notice in *The British Medical Journal:*

"The criterion that a given sentiment is an enjoyment for any one is the fact that he seeks to experience it. Dr. Lange points out that the emotions are largely vasomotor phenomena, and therefore the factors which can cause such phenomena are eagerly sought after or as eagerly avoided. Of the greatest importance are those emotions which are caused by vasodilatation, and the next the joy of those which are caused by vasoconstriction, as, for example, the enjoyment of the feeling of being kept in suspense. Ecstasy is not quite the same as the other emotions, but is the purest and most intense, the most abstract enjoyment, as it were, and undoubtedly the highest of the pleasurable sensations which the human organism can experience. A lower degree of ecstasy is admiration, perhaps the most important of the sensations because it is so common. Its objects are to be found in abundance in the world around, and man is also capable of creating them himself in the arts. The long protraction of joy can be explained as due to a paresis of the muscular coat of the blood-vessels in the brain, which may persist some time, while anger and sorrow are associated with spasmodic vasoconstrictions which can last for a little while only, and are succeeded by weariness. Only one emotion—disappointment—never seems to show itself as a feeling of enjoyment, and the physiological explanation is perhaps to be sought in its being accompanied by a feeling of atony."

Dr. Lange classes the means of enjoyment biologically into three main groups. In the first the nervous impulses reach the vasomotor centers either through the nerves of sensation, or by more indirect routes emanating from the psychical centers of the brain. He regards pleasurable feelings aroused by alterations of temperature, by smell, and by taste as belonging to the group of enjoyments aroused by single sensations, while those aroused by colors and sounds require a cooperation of sensations. To quote the abstract further:

"The Southern races of Europe are characterized by duller senses, and therefore require stronger impressions than those of the North. The means of enjoyment of the second main group operate in the form of physical and chemical substances entering into the circulation via the alimentary canal or otherwise; for example, substances such as coffee, alcohol, tobacco, and opium. The third main group comprises mechanical movements. This includes dances and movements of various kinds, in which children instinctively enjoy themselves. Anger, however, can also be excited as by war dances, while ecstasy is promoted by religious dances. Besides the different types and means of enjoyment, there are two conditions which are of the greatest importance in producing and enhancing pleasure, change, and sympathy. Rhythm is closely associated with change, but introduces an element of method. As strengthening the enjoyment of change and rhythm we have 'surprise'—a sudden breach of rhythm. This constitutes 'comic art.' Sympathy has very deep roots in human nature, and is closely bound up with the instinct of imitative reproduction. Dr. Lange quotes instances from painting and

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poetry, architecture and decoration, and the dramatic art, to illustrate his points as to the fuller meaning of sympathy, of change and of admiration as conditions for enjoyment. Men instinctively have recourse to these three expedients to satisfy artificially their need of enjoyment when the natural means are insufficient. The productions of man to satisfy these conditions constitute works of art—a sober but a very practical conclusion."

IS THE STOMACH A DIGESTIVE ORGAN?

THAT a human being whose stomach has been removed can still live and eat, as has been proved to be the case in some recent surgical operations, has seemed little short of miraculous. It need not astonish us, however, if, as some late investigations go to show, the stomach is rather a receptacle for food than an organ of digestion. In *The Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette* (May) we find a statement of the results of experiments on the mechanism of gastric secretion by Pawlow, of St. Petersburg, and his pupils. Says the writer of this notice:

"We have known that, in man and in the dog at least, the secretion of the stomach is intermittent and appears only during meals. If water be taken on an empty stomach and then withdrawn through a tube, it will be found practically unchanged both as to quantity and reaction. If, on the other hand, a light meal, such as bread and weak tea, be given, a strongly acid liquid is obtained, which contains pepsin and has the power of digesting albumin. These observations have taught us that the introduction of food into the stomach causes an active secretion, but further than this our knowledge has not extended. We have seen in experiments on dogs that neither the sight nor the smell of food, nor mechanical acts, like masticating a moist sponge, are capable of provoking gastric secretion, save perhaps a few drops. . . . . .

"It has been shown by Pawlow that the passage of food through the upper portion of the alimentary tract is followed by an abundant outpouring of active gastric juice—a phenomenon which goes to prove that gustatory impressions are capable of provoking the stomach into secretory activity. . . . The centripetal fibers engaged in this reflex act are the nerves connected with the sense of taste. . . . On account of its dependence upon more or less agreeable gustatory impressions—in other words, its connection with a psychical process—it has been called the *psychical secretion*. Certain substances, like salt, mustard, and other condiments, which act as excitants in man, are without effect, however, in the dog.

"Besides the psychical secretion there is yet another—the *chemical secretion*—which has already been mentioned, but the precise mechanism of which it has remained for Pawlow to discover. . . . When food was introduced into the stomach, it was found that secretion took place within a space of five or six minutes, and that it lasted from fourteen to sixteen hours, its digestive power being greatest during the first hour. This chemical secretion was entirely distinct from that produced by psychical impression."

It is a study of the conditions of this chemical secretion that must cause us to modify our ideas of the importance of the stomach in digestion. Meat produces a chemical as well as a psychical secretion; bread, starch, and fats produce only the psychical. Milk gives no psychical and only a partial chemical secretion. Both secretions are evidently produced under the stimulus of nerve-action, but neither is specially important in digestion, all previous ideas to the contrary notwithstanding. Says the writer:

"Neither of the two secretions plays an important part in digestion; we have seen that they act only upon one kind of food—the albuminoids—leaving the starches and sugars intact, and being, moreover, inhibited by the presence of fatty substances. But even as a digestant of albuminous food the gastric secretion seems to be of little use. As can be seen by experiments *in vitro*, albumin is not completely digested until the end of ten or twelve hours, and we know that food does not ordinarily remain in the stomach that length of time."

These considerations lead the writer to regard the stomach as a receptacle of food rather than as an active organ of digestion. For, he says, of the four kinds of food we eat, three are not acted upon, while the fourth escapes but slightly changed because it does not remain long enough. If, as these observations seem to show, the stomach is a comparatively useless organ, we should expect but little risk to follow its removal. As a matter of fact, the experiments of Czerny and Dastre on dogs, and recent surgical experiences in man, have proven that privation of the stomach is quite compatible with life and even with health. He says in conclusion:

"The assertion made by some authors that the gastric juice is an efficient destroyer of bacteria holds good only to a limited extent. Quite a number of microorganisms—non-pathogenic, it is true—have been found to flourish in the stomach, and an Italian observer, Spallanzani, has found that meat may undergo slow putrefaction, altho impregnated with gastric juice. If, as is normally the case, the secretion contains a sufficient amount of acid, it has undoubtedly the power of killing the germs of cholera, typhoid fever, tuberculosis, and other microorganisms lable to do serious damage to the intestinal tract.

"From all that has been said we conclude, then, that while a good stomach is an excellent thing, it is better to have no stomach at all than to have a bad one. For in the latter event it is liable to give rise to a variety of troubles dependent, primarily, upon the faulty composition of its secretion, and, secondly, upon the morbid changes brought about by impurities of the blood."

DOES THE TROLLEY KILL TREES?

THERE seems to be some difference of opinion on this subject. According to a resident of Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, N. Y., the overhead trolley wire there is responsible for the wholesale destruction of trees along one of the finest avenues of that part of Greater New York. As quoted in *Electricity*, May 9, he says:

"Five years ago there was the finest natural archway of trees, between Sixty-fifth Street and Fort Hamilton, to be found within the limits of Greater New York. Now, for blocks at a stretch, one tree, at least, out of every three is blasted, and the others, tho they are in leaf in the summer, are losing their vitality, and are surely doomed unless the destroying influence can be averted in some way.

"I am confident that if the public knew at the time the wires were strung through the trees the effect the leaking electricity would have, there would have been such a kick that the wires would, at least, have been more carefully strung. The public understood that the wires were covered with insulating material, and that even, as in nearly every case, when they touched or rested on branches the trees would be safe.

"I have talked with electrical experts since then, and have been told that there is no such thing as an insulating material through which electricity will not slowly make its way. It is only a matter of time before it will leak through any material in such a way as to destroy anything the wires may happen to be in contact with. I think something should be done to save the rest of the trees. Their destruction is an act of vandalism."

The residents claim, *Electricity* goes on to say, that in damp weather the current leaks through the insulation of the feeder cables where they touch branches and passing through the latter seeks the ground. It is asserted that examination of the trunk of a recently fallen tree showed that it was decayed and hollow through most of its length. It is also stated that wherever a cable touches a branch it shows signs of decay and dies. Says the journal already quoted:

"That escaping electric current is responsible for this condition of affairs is very likely, for the best of insulations will occasionally break down after being long in use, and there is no doubt but what a wet tree offers an excellent grounding medium. It is rather difficult, however, to explain why an electric current at a comparatively low voltage should cause a tree to decay and rot, especially when it was reported from Brussels, Belgium,

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some time ago that stray trolley currents were 'stimulating' the trees along a certain avenue in that city and causing them to put forth an unusual number of blossoms.

"However, the condition of affairs in Bay Ridge would seem serious enough to warrant a careful examination being made, after which if the trolley companies are found at fault steps should be taken to compel them to more thoroughly insulate their conductors, or, better still, to so run their cables that the leakage of current to a tree would be impossible. Such action would serve as a precedent and might in future prevent a similar condition of affairs elsewhere. In fact it is the least that is due to the residents of that vicinity, who naturally take a proper pride in their surroundings."

THE VALUE OF LIGHTNING-RODS.

THIS is the lightning-rod season, and it is regarded by *The Electrical Review* as an opportune time to put the farmer on his guard against the wiles of the "lightning-rod man," who is now going his rounds in the rural districts equipped with "a reel of twisted wire ribbon, some alleged insulators, a few gilded points and spikes, and an enormous quantity of impudent loquacity." *The Review* warns its readers that the lightning-rod as a protector has been much overestimated, and that in the case of many of those purchased from the agents aforesaid its value is nearly or quite nothing at all. It says:

"It is just as well for people who live in the suburbs or the country to know that the average lightning-rod has about as much influence on the disposition of lightning to strike their premises as the color of the paint on their houses. There is not enough known to-day about lightning and its habits to formulate a really satisfactory statement of its laws, but a few things about it are known. There appear to be several kinds of lightning discharge, the two most prominent perhaps being best defined as the impulsive rush discharge and the oscillating stroke striking several times over the same spot. We know that lightning is the discharge of an enormous condenser of which the clouds and the earth are plates, and of which the electrical capacity is simply enormous. The volume of the average discharge of lightning is probably not very large as compared with the heavy currents used in electric lighting and railway work, but the nearest approach that has been made to measure it indicates that it is of the order of a thousand amperes more or less. Since the discharge is almost invariably either a sudden rush or a violent electrical oscillation, the ordinary laws governing electrical conductivity do not control its actions, and it is necessary to look to the phenomena of high-tension and high-frequency discharges in order to understand what may be expected from a lightning stroke."

We are further warned by *The Review* that the present state of knowledge on the subject is mostly confined to negative conclusions, but that one of these conclusions is that the average lightning-rod is of no use whatever. We can be certain that ample protection would be given to a barn by enclosing it in a thick copper shell, but a lightning-rod constructed upon the most scientific principles might avail little if it came into the path of certain kinds of lightning. On the other hand, lightning may take the ordinary lightning-rod as a path and go quietly to earth over it without doing damage. To quote the concluding paragraph:

"There should not be, in thickly populated regions where houses are close together, any particular uneasiness about the danger of lightning. In places where the population is entirely concentrated and the buildings are close together the fatal results of lightning are practically *nil*. It is in the country districts, where trees are abundant and houses frequently surrounded by them, that fatal accidents more frequently occur. Furthermore, the city man, as a general thing, has no lightning-rod. The country man almost invariably has. In either case, however, the chances of death by lightning are so small as to be utterly negligible."

CONTAGION BY TELEPHONE.

FOR many years past it has been recognized that the contact of telephone transmitters and receivers with the ears and lips of a great number of persons might result in the transmission of contagious diseases. The microphonic plate against which we speak is in particular a receptacle for all sorts of organic matter, including drops of saliva, which dry on it and form with floating dust breeding-places for noxious germs. The speaker must articulate distinctly and open his mouth wide; there is therefore, as he inhales and exhales, an opportunity for a free exchange of microbes. All these facts, which are by no means new to students of hygiene, have at last begun to be noted officially. The *Revue Encyclopédique*, in an article by Dr. Foveau de Courmelles, quotes the following bit of news regarding what is being done in France:

"By advice of a special commission, M. Mougeot has recommended that, in public telephone booths, the vibrating-plates of the transmitters and the cones of the receivers should be wiped with a cloth slightly moistened with dilute carbolic acid, and that the walls of the booths be sprayed with the same daily. . . . . .

"In cafés, banks, etc., this should be obligatory. In Vienna the telephone booths are furnished with napkins bearing the inscription: 'Wipe, if you please.' . . . These measures, good tho they are, will be effective only when the napkins are changed frequently.

"There is still a better plan—to do away with the present form of telephone apparatus and to substitute new systems in which hearing and speaking are effected at some distance. . . . . .

"It is well known that the loud-speaking telephone, capable of being heard at a distance, is an accomplished fact. We have at least three systems, based either on perfection of line and of instruments, or on a combination of microphone and phonograph. . . . We have recently seen M. Dussaud's telephone at work in a newspaper office, and it apparently satisfies the requirements of both hygiene and electricity. We know that these two branches of science may lend each other powerful aid, and now we have not only electric antisepsis (made possible by electrically-produced ozone) but a practical hygienic telephone!"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

A SUGGESTION was recently made by an English electrical journal, according to *The American Machinist*, that the proprietors of an English factory should bring over a large number of American workmen, in order to demonstrate how, by the use of "automatic" machinery in American style, ordinary "floor laborers" may be utilized to do the work of skilled mechanics. This publication also advances the extraordinary opinion that it would pay the company to house the men near the works, "as American workmen often do not object to living in a comparative shanty, so long as wages are good and green corn is obtainable."

"TOOTHPICK" PLANTS.—*Ammi visnaga*, an umbelliferous plant, called the "toothpick bishop-weed" on account of the use made in Spain of the rays or stalks of the main umbel, is described in *Merck's Report:* "The stalks after flowering, shrink and become so hard that they form convenient toothpicks. After they have fulfilled this purpose they are chewed, and are supposed to be of service in strengthening the gums. The spines of *Echinocactus visnaga* are in common use among the Mexicans for a similar purpose. The number of these spines upon a single plant is something enormous. A comparatively small plant in Kew Gardens was estimated to have 17,600 and a large specimen not less than 51,000."

"THE Portuguese Government," says *La Nature*, "has offered to give all aid in its power to foreign astronomers who go to that country to observe the eclipse of May 28. It has appointed a commissioner to see to the matter, and it has issued the following orders: 'Custom-house employees at seaports and frontiers are to give astronomers every facility for the entry of their baggage, their instruments being admitted free on presentation of a certificate from an astronomical observatory countersigned by the Portuguese consular agent.' . . . The Lisbon Royal Observatory has issued a pamphlet containing charts of the path of the shadow across Portugal, of the hours and angles of the first contact, and of the heavens in the neighborhood of the eclipse, as well as valuable numerical data. It will be neither difficult nor onerous to procure necessary building material and passably skilful workmen. The delicate repairs that may become necessary are possible only in the large centers such as Lisbon."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

SOME TRAITS OF MR. MOODY.

A FEW years before the death of Mr. Moody an intimate friend asked for his permission to publish the only authorized biography of his life. Mr. Moody declined to grant this request, but expressed the wish that his son, W. R. Moody, undertake the task after his life-work had been finished. When the son made objection that he lacked the necessary literary experience, the evangelist replied: "I don't care anything about that. What I want is that you should correct inaccuracies and misstatements that it would be difficult to straighten out during my life. You are the one to do this. All my friends will unite with you and give you their assistance. There are many who think they know me better than any one else, and would feel themselves best able to interpret my life. If you do not do this work there will be many inaccurate and conflicting 'Lives.'"

This authorized life of Mr. Moody has appeared, and sooner than originally intended, the author says, because of the announcements of unauthorized biographies. The book contains nearly six hundred pages, and more than a hundred illustrations, many of which are new. Mr. Moody's genesis, his family, his early struggles, his career as a shoe merchant, and his forty years of evangelistic work in America and England and his building of the Northfield College are described. The text is largely anecdotal, incidental, and illustrative in character.

Mr. Moody was descended from the Moodys and Hattons, two Puritan families who settled in the Connecticut valley in 1630. They were sturdy families, but Mr. Moody evidently claimed no credit for himself on account of his ancestry, remarking on one occasion: "Never mind ancestry! A man I once heard of was ambitious to trace his family to the *Mayflower*, and he stumbled over a horse thief. Never mind a man's ancestry!"

In his case the boy was certainly father to the man. His mother was widowed with nine children, and young Dwight early manifested the traits of character that made him famous. His vitality, his jokes, his energy, his leadership, and ambition all distinguished him as a lad. When only ten years of age and in the absence of his older brothers he "swapped" the old family plow-horse to some gypsies for a lank, raw-boned animal, but made a good trade. He was a great practical joker, playing upon himself as well as upon others.

While cutting logs on the mountain-side with his brother Edwin in the spring of 1854, he exclaimed in his characteristically abrupt manner:

"I'm tired of this! I'm not going to stay around here any longer. I'm going to the city."

His family tried to dissuade him, but it was of no use, and the next day he started to tramp to Boston, a hundred miles away. His brother gave him five dollars, enough to take him to the city, but he had all the bitter experience of a country lad in a city looking for work. He had two uncles in the shoe trade, but they were slow to give him a position on account of his awkwardness, abruptness, and independence of manner. At last he was taken into one of their stores upon the promise that he would not try to run the store. But dissatisfied to wait in the store for customers, he went out on the sidewalk to cry his wares. His keen observation and energy made his success instant, and before he was twenty-five he had saved enough money to venture into the world as an evangelist, preaching without price.

While in Boston, the young man joined a Congregational church. In a year or two he went to Chicago and entered business. It was here during 1856 that he became a revivalist and Sunday-school worker. While doing pioneer Sunday-school work in the slums, he was greatly annoyed by ruffians of the lower Catholic element. He determined to put a stop to their disturbances, and went directly to Bishop Duggon with his complaint. When he asked for the bishop the maid at the door informed him that the bishop was busy and could not be seen. But Mr. Moody insisted that he would wait, and accordingly took his seat. At last the bishop came out, and Mr. Moody briefly told the bishop of the disturbance by the Catholic element in his Sunday-school and insisted that he should instruct the parish priests to have it stopped. The bishop replied that these ruffians could not be Catholics, or, if they were, they were so low that the church had no control over them. "Your zeal and devotion are most commendable in behalf of these people, however," he added, "and all you need to make you a great power for good is to come within the fold of the only true church."

"But," replied the young missionary, "whatever advantage that would give me among your people would be offset by the fact that I could no longer work among the Protestants."

"Why, certainly you could still work among the Protestants," was the reply.

"But surely you would not let me pray with a Protestant, if I became a Roman Catholic."

"Yes," replied the bishop, "you could pray with Protestants as much as ever."

"Well, I didn't know that," said the young man. "Would you, Bishop, pray with a Protestant?"

"Yes," said Bishop Duggon, "I would."

Mr. Moody proposed that they pray right there and they did, sealing their friendship, and there was no more disturbance from the Catholics in the Sunday-school.

It is well known what an immense capacity Mr. Moody had for work, preaching three and four times a day for weeks at a time. Some years ago Sir Andrew Clark, after an examination, told him he had a weak heart and was a fool for doing so much work. Mr. Moody asked the famous physician how many hours he worked.

"Sixteen or seventeen every day," was the reply.

"Then, doctor, I think you are a bigger fool than I am and will kill yourself first." And he did.

Many people wished to learn the secret of Moody's sermon-making. "I have no secret," said Mr. Moody to a body of young men. "I study more by subjects than I do by texts. If, when I am reading, I meet a good thing on any of these subjects, I slip it into the right envelope and let it lie there. I always carry a note-book, and if I hear anything in a sermon that will throw light on the subject, I put it down and slip it into the envelope. Perhaps I let it lie for a year or more. When I want a new sermon I take everything that has been accumulating. Between what I find there and the results of my own study I have material enough." He added that he was not afraid to repeat a sermon to practically the same audience. But the best of his sayings were impromptu. He insisted that the church needed men who could "think on their heels."

His son says that tho Mr. Moody's most prominent characteristics to the public were his enthusiasm, his energy, his impulsiveness and resolution, yet he possessed a great strength of patience, sympathy, and unselfishness. But all of his other qualities were dominated by his "consecrated common sense." It never ceased to be a wonder to him why people wanted to hear him preach. The head of a lecture bureau asked him to introduce Henry Ward Beecher to an audience in Chicago. "What," responded Mr. Moody, "introduce Beecher? Not I. Ask me to black his boots and I'll gladly do it."

One night while Mr. Moody was traveling, the newsboy came through the car, crying: "Ingersoll on Hell." The evangelist took out a copy of his book on heaven and gave it to the boy, who amended his cry thus: "Ingersoll on Hell, Moody on Heaven!"

The keynote of Mr. Moody's character, his son thinks, is struck in the following incident reported from China:

"A young missionary far in the interior of China received for

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baptism a little child. The name given was Moo Dee, so unusual a combination that the minister asked its origin. 'I have heard of your man of God, Moo Dee,' was the reply. 'In our dialect, Moo means love, and Dee, God. I would have my child, too, love God.' Mr. Moody knew no Chinese, but his name alone told in that language the secret of his life."

Mr. Moody's idea of how to settle the Transvaal war was simple and characteristic. A few days before his death he remarked to his son:

"I know what I would do if I were old Kruger."

Thinking that he had been dreaming, his son inquired if he had had a good rest.

"I wasn't asleep," he replied. "I was thinking of that horrible war."

"Well, what would you do if you were Kruger, father?"

"Oh, I would just send a message to Lord Salisbury, and state that there had been so many hundreds killed on the Boer side, and so many on the English side, and I would say as an old man, I should have to stand before God, and I did not want to go before Him with all this blood on my conscience, and I would tell England to make her own terms of peace."

It was suggested that possibly England herself was not entirely innocent.

MR. SHELDON ON NEWSPAPER SENSATIONALISM.

DURING the brief period in which the Rev. C. M. Sheldon edited the Topeka *Capital*, the American press lost no opportunity to deride and belittle his experiment in "Christian" journalism. Mr. Sheldon now carries the war into the enemy's camp in a scathing denunciation of American newspaper methods. Writing in *The Outlook*, he says:

"For the last three years a large number of prominent daily newspapers have printed falsehoods about my books, my daily habits, my family life, my church, and my parish in general. I have never, except once, to a reporter from my own home paper, been interviewed for publication in a daily paper, and yet scores of supposed interviews have been published in daily papers. One large New York daily a few weeks ago published two letters purporting to come from me, and signed my name to them. I never wrote such letters, and never made the statements attributed to me. Yet these letters were reprinted in papers all over the country, and in religious weeklies, and, with two exceptions, none of the editors asked me whether the statements were really mine or not. A prominent religious paper sent a correspondent to Topeka to 'write up' everything connected with the Topeka *Capital* the week I was asked to take the editorship of it. He sent to his paper several pages of matter, including several columns of 'interviews' and accounts of my personal habits and family life, nearly all of which might, without any reservation, be characterized as falsehoods of the most serious character. When the statements made about my church or my daily life or the conduct of the paper were not actual lies, they were so grossly exaggerated as to be absolutely misleading. . . . . .

"Several times during the last three years representatives of large daily papers have said to me in my church study, where they had come to secure 'interviews,' 'If you do not give us anything, if you refuse to talk about yourself, we shall send on something.' And they have sent on 'something,' and I have wondered a good many times lately whether the modern system of newspaper invasion of a man's personal and private life, even the most sacred and holy sanctuaries of his home and his church, has not assumed a tyranny that employs as merciless a method of extortion as the old-time rack or fagot pile. . . . . .

"Is it not time that the people of this country began to demand of the daily press that it tell the truth first of all? As it is now, I believe that no more serious charge can be brought against a certain proportion of the press of this nation than the charge of lying, of gross exaggeration, and of a failure to verify the statements which it is every day printing as 'news.'"

WU TING FANG ON CHRISTIANITY AND THE CHINESE.

WU TING FANG, Chinese Minister to the United States, who has been attracting considerable attention by his speeches concerning our trade in China, now comes forward with some interesting views on the influence of Christianity and missionaries upon the Chinaman. The Chinese, he says, are nominally all Confucians, who embrace the simple creed of "belief in goodness," but at the same time they recognize the value of lessons from other teachers. Of Christianity, he writes in *The Journal* (New York):

WU TING FANG.

"I must acknowledge that the teachings of Jesus Christ seem to me to establish a standard of conduct as highly ethical as that established by the doctrine of Confucius. Jesus Christ, in fact, goes a little further than Confucius. If your enemy smites you on one cheek, he bids you turn the other also. Confucius is more practical. He says: 'Requite justice with justice, favors with favors.' 'If we requite our enemy with kindness, how, indeed, can we reward our friend?' he asked.

"Christianity will make people good, if they live up to it. But how many do? What Christians repay evil with good? Show me them. It must, however, be remembered that Christianity has done immense good in this world. I have no quarrel with any religion that is based on a foundation of virtue. If they all bid one do good and deter one from doing evil, I say let them all go on. If there is a reward in some future life for the good deeds on earth, if there is a heaven for the righteous, there must surely be many ladders leading up to it, just as there may be many staircases in a house. To say that there is only one ladder is too narrow for me. If there is reward for any, I believe it will be for all good people. Some Christians say that except you believe in Christ you can not be saved. I am broader than that doctrine. My religion comprehends all.

"I have read the history of Europe during the Middle Ages, and the account there given of persecutions caused by difference in religious belief has filled me with horror. We have no such records in China. Jews, Mohammedans, Buddhists have lived there peaceably side by side. It is only when indiscreet Christian missionaries go to extremes and excite the people that they ever have any trouble. They say: 'Oh, you Confucians! You are all wrong. You worship idols. Tear them down.' This is idle, and does not appeal to the Chinese as consistent, for they know that all Roman Catholics have idols in some shape in their churches. The missionaries should go about their work more quietly if they hope for success. No one ever heard of the Chinese rising against the Mohammedans, altho Mohammed was a conspicuous enemy of idols.

"It seems to me that Christians often forget that Jesus Christ was an Asiatic and a Jew. The religion that he founded has gained most of its adherents in Europe and America, and yet some Western people are not very kindly disposed toward Asiatics.

"Christianity owes most of its converts in China to the fact that it is more alluring than any religion we have there. The idea of a future life and rewards for the righteous is tempting to many. Confucius teaches no such doctrine. He was once asked if he believed in a future life, and he answered: 'If I don't know

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what will take place to-morrow, how can I know anything about a more remote future?' He exhorted men to do their best to-day with no thought of reward. That seems to me the higher view."

MRS. PIPER OUTDONE.

MRS. PIPER, the famous medium whose powers have been investigated during the past fifteen years by the Society for Psychic Research, has been referred to in these columns as "the most remarkable woman in the world." This lady is, however, now apparently outdone by another, Miss Helen Smith, who has been the subject of an exhaustive investigation for more than five years by professors of the University of Geneva, in Switzerland. The facts are set forth in a work just published by M. Th. Flournoy, professor of psychology in the faculty of sciences in that university. It is entitled "India and the Planet Mars: A Study in Somnambulism." *The Independent* (May 10) gives some interesting information concerning Professor Flournoy's discoveries.

The subject, Miss Smith, was not a professional medium, but a clerk in a Swiss establishment. Professor Flournoy, with Prof. August Lemaitre, of the same university, after a scientific examination found her absolutely normal physically, not neurasthenic as is often the case. She was found to come of good parents, and had had limited advantages of education and travel. In her sittings she revealed several remarkable phenomena, of which the doctrine of the transmigration or reincarnation of the soul formed the basis. Says *The Independent:*

"She believes that Helen Smith has lived on earth twice before her present existence. Five hundred years ago she was the daughter of an Arab sheikh, and under the name Simandini became the favorite wife of a Hindu prince, named Sivrouka Nayaka, who ruled over Kanara, and built the fortress of Tchandraguiri in 1401. In the last century she reappeared in the person of the illustrious and unhappy Marie Antoinette. Now reincarnated in the humble station of Helen Smith, on account of her sins, and that she may be perfected, she revives the recollections of her glorious avatars in her somnambulistic trances, and becomes at one time the Hindu princess and at another the Queen of France.

"But Miss Smith also claims that as a medium she can enter into relation with the people and things on the planet Mars. In this last cycle of stories the most remarkable phenomena of speech and writing an unknown language are developed. It is impossible here to present more than a summary of the results obtained at these *séances*, which the author of the volume groups under the separate heads of Hindu, Martian, and Royal Cycles. Many *facsimiles* of the manuscripts produced by Miss Smith in her trances, as well as drawings, are reproduced in the book.

"In the Martian cycle she claims to ascend to the planet in a vehicle without wheels or visible propelling force, by a kind of levitation. Once arrived there she meets the people, whose manners and appearance she describes, and the portrait of at least one of the Martians is drawn. Astane is the name of this planetary friend, who wears a robe of odd shape, and flies about by aid of machines which he holds in his hands and presses on when he wishes to fly. The houses, trees, plants, fish, are pictured by Miss Smith. The language is a well-developed one, yet totally different from French. Professor Flournoy has arranged an alphabet from the various writings, and finds in them traces of the French alphabet, metamorphosed, but still evident. He accounts for the development of this cycle by a reference to the work by Flammarion on the inhabitability of Mars, published in 1892. This is to him the subconscious suggester of all the hallucinations, as he calls them, in this line.

"The Marie Antoinette cycle is so open to similar suggestion that he finds little of the astonishing in it. But the Hindu cycle is not so easy to explain, especially as Miss Smith, altho it seems that she has never had any opportunity to study Arabic or Hindustani, speaks and writes classical Arabic and Hindustani. The results of the *séances* in this cycle have been submitted to Orientalists, who agree that the texts are correct. But there was one peculiarity in this connection: She wrote but four words of Arabic, which were drawn as if from memory, while in Hindustani she used a large number of words on different occasions, and she even chanted a Hindu melody."

Professor Flournoy thinks that nearly all of these phenomena can be accounted for on other than spiritistic grounds, but to do this we must grant vastly greater powers to the soul-functions than has hitherto been admitted. Indeed, in his opinion these phenomena are chiefly valuable because they indicate such tremendous imaginative and curative powers as a subconscious possession of the human soul. He believes it safest to suspend judgment for a time upon these points.

THE NEW REFORMATION.

THE Rev. R. Heber Newton, rector of All Souls' Church (Prot. Epic.), New York, believes that a new reformation, as sweeping in its scope as the great ecclesiastical revolution of the sixteenth century, is needed at the present time and will inevitably take place. The primitive authority in Christianity, he says, was Jesus himself, who "spake as one having authority." To every question as to the reason of his faith, the sufficient answer of the disciple was: "The Master taught us thus to believe." But with the lapse of time, says Dr. Newton, this authority necessarily weakened and became second-hand, third-hand, and fourth-hand testimony to what Jesus taught. Then an inevitable authority arose—the church—whose right to teach was unquestioned for a thousand years. "With the incoming of the Reformation," says Dr. Newton, "a yeasty process began—the ferment of man's mind and soul." It was an age when every received opinion was questioned and had to justify itself or be rejected. Yet, as in every new movement, a host of tares grew up with the wheat, and the wildest theories appeared upon every hand. Again, an authority to sift truth from error was needed, and the Bible was set up. No longer was it asked: "What does the church teach?" but, "What does the Bible say?" Says Dr. Newton (in *Mind*, May):

"Every opinion was haled before this court. Every question was determined by it. Philosophy and science and art—all human knowledge was passed upon by this final court of appeals. Again, a satisfactory authority so long as it remained unchallenged. While men could receive it, there was an unbounded comfort thus to be able to bring every doubt to a tribunal that could determine it finally. Of course, there went, with the good of such a final authority, the evil of it, as in the case of the church. While faith was preserved, the intellectual life was stifled. A tyrannous authority sat upon the mind and conscience of man. The way to progress in religious thought was effectively barred.

"Our age sees an era closely paralleling the period in which Christianity arose and the period in which Protestantism broke from the great Catholic Church. Again man's mind is teeming with new, fresh thought. Novel knowledges are streaming in upon him from every side. The whole horizon of his outlook has changed. His mind is yeasting with new ideas. The old experience renews itself—a vast growth from the soul of man, alike of good and of evil, demanding once more an authority capable of sifting the true from the false and of deciding between the right and the wrong. Never was authority more needed than to-day—provided it be the right sort of authority. Never was authority more craved than to-day—so that it be an authority to which man's mind and conscience can cheerfully bow."

"The historical study of the origins of the church," says Dr. Newton, "has impeached its claim to be a divine institution"; and the critical study of the Bible "has disposed forever of the claim that it is such an oracle of God as we can submit our intellects to unquestioningly." Dr. Briggs says that there are three coordinate authorities—the Church, the Bible, and Reason. But when they disagree, which is to be the final court of appeals? asks Dr. Newton. They do disagree widely to-day, he asserts.

Dr. Newton believes that the ultimate court of appeal is Reason

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—not the reason of Thomas Paine and the present-day realistic rationalists; but rather the "Divine Reason" of Socrates, Plato, and the author of the Wisdom of Sirach. Reason in this sense means not merely or chiefly the rationalizing faculty, but the moral nature—"the whole spiritual being of man." "It is what conscience teaches," says the writer, "as well as what the intellect affirms, that, together with the voice of the heart, form the trinity of true authority—of Reason." Dr. Newton thus concludes:

"There need be nothing surprising to the conservative Christian in thus accepting Reason as the ultimate court of appeal in religion. What is the fundamental doctrine of the Christian Church, if it be not the doctrine of that divine *Logos*, or Reason, imminent in the universe, indwelling man; the light of his intelligence, his affections, and his conscience; the light which lighteth every man that cometh into the world—the very light of God Himself. We are bowing not to the human reason alone, but to the divine Reason of which it is the expression.

"And so we return, in the cycle of the church's story, to the primitive authority, in another and a deeper sense—the authority of the Master himself. That was not the authority of one man over against other men: it was the authority of one man speaking from the common nature of all men, as all together were the sons of 'my Father and your Father,' 'my God and your God.' The authority of Jesus was not the authority of a being sent down from the skies: it was the authority of humanity itself, finding a voice in the individual man who brought the spiritual conscience to the full, and so became himself a revelation of the indwelling *Logos*, or Reason, of God."

A Hindu Legend of the Creation of Woman.—Colonel Ingersoll, in his lecture on "The Mistakes of Moses," was fond of narrating an immemorial Oriental legend of the creation of man and woman, and trying to show how superior it was, in chivalry toward the gentle sex, to the story in Genesis. It is doubtful, however, whether he would have upheld the superiority of another narrative of this character found in a book of Hindu legends lately discovered. This work, written in Sanskrit, is called "The Surging of the Ocean of Time," and in the last section of it, entitled "Of a Finger of the Moon Reddened by the Setting Sun," occurs the following passage, lately translated by an English writer, Mr. Bain, and reproduced in the Chicago *Times-Herald* (May 7):

"At the beginning of time, Twashtri—the Vulcan of the Hindu mythology—created the world. But when he wished to create a woman he found that he had employed all his materials in the creation of man. There did not remain one solid element. Then Twashtri, perplexed, fell into a profound meditation. He roused himself to do as follows: He took the roundness of the moon, the undulations of the serpent, the entwinement of climbing plants, the trembling of the grass, the slenderness of the rose-vine, and the velvet of the flower, the lightness of the leaf and the glance of the fawn, the gayety of the sun's rays and tears of the mist, the inconstancy of the wind and the timidity of the hare, the vanity of the peacock and the softness of the down on the throat of the swallow, the hardness of the diamond, the sweet flavor of honey and the cruelty of the tiger, the warmth of fire, the chill of snow, the chatter of the jay, and the cooing of the turtle dove. He united all this and formed a woman. Then he made a present of her to man. Eight days later the man came to Twashtri and said:

"'My lord, the creature you gave me poisons my existence. She chatters without rest, she takes all my time, she laments for nothing at all, and is always ill.' And Twashtri received the woman again.

"But eight days later the man came again to the god and said: 'My lord, my life is very solitary since I returned this creature. I remember she danced before me, singing. I recall how she glanced at me from the corner of her eye, that she played with me, clung to me.' And Twashtri returned the woman to him. Three days only passed and Twashtri saw the man coming to him again. 'My lord,' said he, 'I do not understand exactly how, but I am sure that the woman causes me more annoyance than pleasure. I beg of you relieve me of her.'

"But Twashtri cried: 'Go your way and do your best.' And the man cried: 'I can not live with her!' 'Neither can you live without her,' replied Twashtri.

"And the man was sorrowful, murmuring: 'Wo is me, I can neither live with or without her.'"

A Roman Catholic Protest against Extreme Papal Homage.—The Latin races are prone to adopt high-sounding expressions and titles in much of their intercourse, but this often jars on the Anglo-Saxon ear, particularly when it is employed in religious matters. The London *Weekly Register* (Rom. Cath., March 23) comments disapprovingly on the fact that some even of "the most Catholic of newspapers and the most Catholic bishops of Latin origin," particularly in Italy, frequently use expressions of extreme adulation toward the Pope. It says:

"One bishop is exhorting his priests to 'render homage to Jesus Christ and to the Pope,' by instructing the members of the approaching pilgrimage for the Jubilee indulgence. In a Catholic paper last week we read: 'Solemn homage to Christ the Redeemer and to His August Vicar.' It is right that such ill-chosen phrases should sound ill in our ears: apparently no one thinks of their damaging effect on the religion of the ignorant. A little pamphlet printed in Rome, and sold for twenty-five centimes, in the interests of the temporal power of the Pope, seems to follow Luther's *pecca fortiter* in this respect. It is entitled '*A che Serve il Papa*,' and to the inquiry: 'What is the value of the Pope?' it replies: 'His value is the value of Him whom He represents, *i.e.*, God Himself.' We are further taught that 'For the civilized world God is all, religion, justice, liberty, security, etc., and the Pope is all this.' 'That which all beings should say of their Creator, the civilizing principles of Christian nations can say when speaking of the Pope; it is in him that we have life and motion and being: *In ipso enim vivimus et movemur et sumus*.' As far as I know, who still hold and retain the pamphlet in question, this production has not been denounced to the Index. But it, and its like, explain the customary language held by the Roman people toward the Pope—*si dice che è Dio in terra* [so speaks he who is God on earth]."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

ENGLISH-SPEAKING travelers in Italy have often noted a peculiar facility in the Italian mind for distorting the English language in signs and other semi-official documents. The London *Weekly Register* (Rom. Cath.) says that very recently two English religious books were advertised in the *Voce della Verita*. The first is called "The Temporal Power of the Pape," and the other "The Civil Principality of the Vicar of Christ Revealed in the Oly Scriptures." The latter title suggests that it may have been penned by an Italian from the East Side, London.

MR. RUSKIN as a churchgoer is not so familiar a figure to us as Mr. Ruskin as a writer and artist. *The Westminster Gazette* quotes the following from the Rev. C. Chapman, vicar of Coniston, Ruskin's home:

"He was a devout worshiper in our house of prayer, and when for some reason or other I missed him from his place therein I ventured the remark that the regular attendance or otherwise of the landed gentry around exercised a powerful influence for good or ill upon the working classes, he seemed struck with the idea, and promptly said: "I never thought of that before. I will take care to be present myself, or to send my carriage that members of my family may attend even when I am not able to go with them. And to the day of his death he fulfilled his promise."

IN the course of an interesting discussion which has been going on in the Liverpool *Post* on scientific Bible study in the Church of England, Mrs. Humphry Ward, replying to "A Curate" who has taken part in the correspondence, asks him if he has ever grappled first hand with any problem of historical testimony such as the miracles of Martin of Tours, and whether he has ever worked through the chapters in Strauss, Keim, or Schürer, treating of the New-Testament birth stories; above all, whether he has ever read and weighed such a book as Holtzmann's "Handkommentar." England, in Mrs Ward's opinion, in Biblical study, is far behind Germany, which, she says, is still the only country which possesses a scientific and fully organized course of theology. Among the best books for real study of the Bible, Mrs. Ward names Harnack's "History of Dogma," Caird's "Evolution of Religion," Schürer's "Jewish People in the Time of Jesus Christ," Hausrath's "New-Testament Times," and Gardiner's "Exploratio Evangelica."

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

MOMMSEN AND MAX MÜLLER ON THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

OF all the controversies concerning the British-Boer war, that which has challenged most interest the world over is doubtless the passage at arms between Germany's aged and famed historian, Theodor Mommsen, and the eminent Oxford professor and scientist, F. Max Müller, who is of German extraction and has never hesitated to defend Germany against British censure and attack at the risk of personal unpopularity. Pro-

JOHN BULL'S TRIUMPHAL MARCH TO PRETORIA.
—*Amsterdammer.*

fessor Müller is strongly anti-Boer at this juncture and heartily approves of the war. The hostility of the German press and public to England has pained him deeply, and he finally concluded to express publicly the views he had sought to disseminate among his German friends in private letters of remonstrance and explanation. His medium was the *Deutsche Revue* (Berlin), and his article appeared in the April issue of the magazine. It was rather aggressive and harsh in tone, and promptly elicited a reply from Professor Mommsen, who had previously written in strong denunciation of British policy. The reply was published in a special supplement to the *Revue*. Mommsen acknowledged Professor Müller's services to Germany and the propriety of his endeavor to counteract prevailing sentiments, but he assails both the logic and the history of the Oxford professor, citing against him the opinions of leading Englishmen like Bryce, and intimating that he is more British than some of the Britons themselves.

Professor Müller does not pretend to have anything new to say to the German public. He only hopes to shed a little more light on well-known and indisputable facts. His article is long and largely historical. The best idea of its contents will be conveyed by a free *résumé* of the whole argument, with free translation of the salient passages. It runs as follows:

The British nation and Government have acted most justly on the whole. England was not ready for war and did not desire it. This is "proved best of all by the fact that she was not prepared for it." The British had hoped for peace. "Who declared war? Who made the initial attack on British territory? Should England beg forgiveness for trying to preserve her old protectorate? Was she to permit the Boers to maintain slaves—in the form of apprentices—wage war upon the natives, and treat the Uitlanders like helots? That is not her conception of colonial government, and that her conception is a progressive and good one is demonstrated by the devotion felt by all her colonies."

But did England justly claim a protectorate over the Transvaal? Yes. She bases her claim on the settlement of the Vienna congress of 1814. Then, for the first time, the South African colonies became the subject of international treaties, and Europe then recognized the protectorate of England over South Africa. Owing to differences over slavery, the Boers trekked in 1836, and the republic of Natal was established. England considered the emigrants as her subjects and annexed the new republic by force, as was her right. Another exodus took place, and in 1848 England took possession of the whole Orange River State, still under the Vienna title, which gave her the territory as far as 25° south of the equator. The Sand River convention in 1852 surrendered England's right of interference in internal affairs on the other side of the Vaal, *but the protectorate was preserved.* This also applied to the Orange Free State. The colonies were given every possible freedom, but not national independence.

Much has been made of the conventions of 1881 and 1884. But the former convention conferred internal independence only. British suzerainty was recognized by the Boers. The word suzerainty was dropped because England did not care for the word. But she kept the thing, for she made conditions which implied suzerainty and a protectorate. For a time the Boers were more than contented; but soon after 1884 they set out to extend their territory in many directions in violation of the convention, and in other ways they sought to annul the restrictions of the treaty. The new arrivals were treated with the most flagrant injustice. The vast resources, gathered from aliens, were squandered in preparations for war. Even the Quixotic Jameson raid was caused by the outrages of the Pretoria government. The Uitlanders had been forced into conspiracy and revolt.

"No one should defend such revolt, and still less the employment of mercenaries. But when we think of the Transvaal conspiracy and its preparations for war, so long and quietly continued, the Jameson raid becomes intelligible, at least, tho it was similar to an attempt of a goat to stop an express train. It has been asserted, but never proven, that the British government was implicated in this silly business, and he who knows Lord Salisbury and his record knows that the accusation is wholly incredible. The suspicion against Mr. Chamberlain is a subject of regret, but let an indictment be brought, and his vindication will not be long postponed.

"There are Boers and Boers, and those who, with Kruger, are at the helm and grow rich on the millions of the republic deserve no sympathy, in Germany least of all. When the real facts are

THE NEW GALVANIC BATTERY.

LORD ROBERTS (about to apply "extra strength"): "I'll make him cry 'Enough' directly." —*Newcastle Weekly Chronicle.*

understood, the talk about British greed will cease. England has all the territory she wants, and more; but she has grave responsibilities in South Africa. She can not withdraw without fighting, any more than she could withdraw from India. History goes forward. Every nation fulfills its destiny and the present, as well as a long future, we hope, belongs to Great Britain.

"The revolt of the Boers is an insurrection. Should they be victorious, it would of course be converted into something else. But right is more than might, and England, who is envied and

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disliked, can say with pride, in any event, 'Many enemies, much honor.'"

Mommsen, in his caustic reply, objects to the insinuation that Germany "shrieks" after France. It is her sense of right and justice that has rebelled, he insists. Considering the tragedy of the conflict—a conflict between two civilizations, between the sixteenth and the twentieth centuries—Mommsen finds it difficult to understand Professor Müller's "lightheartedness." He says:

"Tho the business of governing other nationalities is not a fine one and things do not always go on in it as they should, yet not everything, by any means, is allowable in this sphere. There are performances which outrage the sense of justice and are condemned by the highest tribunal of civilization, the public opinion of the honorable people of all nations. This tribunal has no executive, and its utterances may be labeled emotional politics; but the sense of right, not pity, prompts its judgments."

The historian takes up the argument in detail. He says that Germans care little about the verbal war over suzerainty. The little Boer republics, surrounded and cut off from the sea, never could have real independence, he says; but England has herself fostered the sentiment of "paper independence" in them, and has made conventions with them, pledging non-interference in internal affairs. It was her duty as the stronger power to keep her promises. Her whole policy has been a model of blundering stupidity and inconsequence, and, as is generally the case, folly rather than deliberate wickedness has caused most of the mischief. Professor Müller shuts his eyes to the substantial truth of the case. He alleges that the Uitlanders were driven to revolt and conspiracy, but he is refuted by James Bryce, who shows that the franchise problem would have settled itself naturally; that England had no right to dictate in a matter purely internal, and that the Uitlanders' lives and property were perfectly secure, nothing preventing them from enjoying and enriching themselves. It is singular, says Mommsen, that the Oxford professor should regard such a condition as excusing or explaining rebellion. Was the raid due to Boer tyranny? "There are in Germany and also in England not a few persons who are denied the suffrage. Is it permissible for them to mobilize troops in a neighboring state and undertake to right matters?"

Referring to Müller's defense of Chamberlain and the English Government, Mommsen says:

"The courteous exception in favor of Lord Salisbury every one will admit; but the naive belief of the Oxford scientist that Jameson was an ordinary footpad will not be shared by many even in England, especially by those who pondered subsequent developments—the purely nominal penalties imposed on participants in the raid; the careful hindering of searching investigation; the parliamentary commission of non-inquiry, and everything that is still fresh in the memory. . . . As for Chamberlain, we have waited five years for his vindication, and in the interval there has surely been no lack of accusations. Moreover, it is silly to demand specific charges from the accusers. Müller's own 'regret' proves how well founded the suspicion is, and it was the duty of the British Government, especially of Parliament, to proclaim the vindication for the nation and the outside world, or, if that be impossible, to punish the guilty criminally and, above all, politically, thus freeing itself from complicity."

The British people did not want war, Mommsen agrees, but the Government did want it. The Boers had been preparing for it, true, but that was inevitable. They had anticipated an assault and had suspected the Government of conspiring with the financial interests. Who could blame them, particularly after the raid? England was unprepared—not for war, but its suddenness and violence. She simply exhibited military inferiority after having shown want of statesmanship. The fate of the Boers may be sealed; the Germans have often seen wrong without having the power to correct it. But, concludes Mommsen:

"We have been and remain of the opinion that Jameson was a criminal of the basest kind and that his accomplices have gone unpunished and retained power. To reap advantage from crime, when it inures to the state and not to oneself, is something few decline, perhaps only Quixotic souls. Innumerable Englishmen who would have shrunk from sharing in the act regard the war and its spoils as a godsend for England. Are they right? Will the Boers, brought into closer relations with the central power, thankfully receive the blessings of modern civilization, or follow the example of Ireland? Who can foretell? But, whatever the future may have in store, one thing is certain for the present and future—a new page has been added to the glorious English history, the performance of executioners' work on the belated comrades of William Tell."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE COAL SITUATION ABROAD.

THE enormous increase of the iron industries of the world, due in part, no doubt, to the redoubled exertions of the great powers in the race for naval superiority, has led to a corresponding demand for coal. Owing to the present war Great Britain needs more steam coal than ever before; she can not fill all foreign orders, and for the first time the United States enters as a serious competitor in the European coal market. A German manufacturer has contracted for large supplies to be shipped from here to the Ruhr and Wupper region. It is rumored that no less than 50,000 tons a month will be required. How seriously the world would be affected by a momentary coal famine may be gathered from the following data, which we take from the Amsterdam *Handelsblad*:

Within thirty years the production of coal has increased as follows:

	—From 1869-1899.—	
	1,000 tons.	1,000 tons.
Great Britain	102,948	220,000
United States	28,258	205,000
Germany	25,704	130,000
France	13,330	35,000
Belgium	12,298	24,000
Austria	3,600	15,000
Russia	510	13,500
English colonies	750	15,000
Japan and other countries	500	6,000
Total	187,898	663,500

England exports 50,000,000 tons now; it may possibly be raised to 60,000,000, but that seems to be the limit, and the demand is much greater. The enormous increase in the demand for steel is chiefly responsible for this. Coal has been raised in price from 10 to 100 per cent. throughout the world. The present is a time of great prosperity, which causes a greater demand for coal on the railroads, in steamships, and in households as well as in the industries. Fifty to sixty million tons of oil and other fuel are being used in addition, but this does not relieve the strain.

There seems to be no danger of a genuine scarcity of coal, caused by the want of material. The German expert Frech, who is quoted extensively on the Continent, expresses himself in the main as follows:

Great Britain has a sufficient supply for centuries to come. Germany, owing to the cheap supply from England and Austria, has hardly begun to develop her coal-fields. The United States could furnish all that is necessary for many generations, and China as well as Russia has coal enough to furnish the world for thousands of years, even if science did not lead to the discovery of other less exhaustible heat-producers.

In Great Britain, Germany, Austria, and France strikes can not be suppressed by military force as in this country without arousing widespread discontent. Moreover, the railroad systems of these countries do not favor judicious reduction of rates in the interest of national exports. It is the failure to put down strikes which has mostly caused the famine in Europe. A writer in *The Nineteenth Century* gives the following facts:

In Natal and the Cape Colony the miners have been called out

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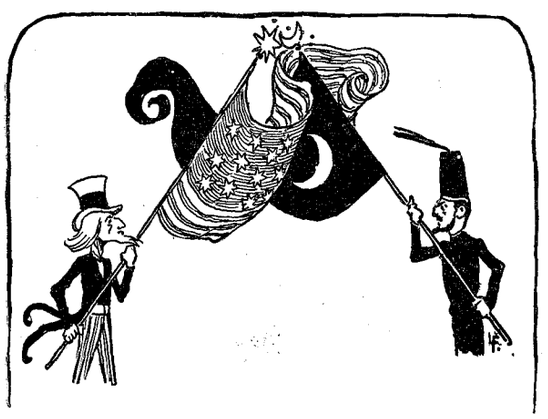
for the defense of the British empire. This, and the fact that the Boers for a long time held possession of British mines, afterward destroying them, influenced the market. The British miners have obtained better wages and shorter hours, tho it is doubtful if they produce less on that account. The British mines are simply not as good as they were. In Germany a regular coal famine exists. Every bit of coal coming above ground has a purchaser. The miners' working hours have been reduced, their wages have been raised, but they are masters of the situation and arbitrarily institute holidays which still further reduce production. In Austria no less than 50,000 miners struck. Terms: 20 per cent. raise and the eight-hour day. In southern France the miners successfully opposed importation of foreign coal. In Russia the demand for coal is raising the standard of the miners. America alone profits.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

COLLECTING BILLS FROM TURKEY.

OUR little dispute with Turkey has caused many a broad smile in Europe, where it is well known how difficult it is to collect a bill from Turkey. However, there is no doubt that reasonable claims will in the end be paid. The London *Times* says:

"It has been said that the Sultan's reluctance to comply with the American demands was due, not only to an unusual scarcity of cash, but also to the apprehension that if he were to pay the



A ROW BETWEEN THE MOON AND THE STARS.
—*Humoristische Blatter.*

United States other powers having similar claims would also insist upon payment. This may be the case, but I have heard further reasons suggested. One of them is that the Sultan is anxious that his Mohammedan subjects should again see that he only yields to force."

The Brussels *Indepéndance Belge* points out that it is very difficult for the Sultan to admit the validity of the American claims in principle. Hence he is willing to pay them *de facto* by ordering the construction of a war-vessel in the United States. The Amsterdam *Handelsblad* regards the Sultan as very complaisant in this matter, as he has already permitted the rebuilding of the American church and school at Kahrput. The Berlin *Tages Zeitung* remarks that the Americans show unusual vigor in this case, considering the fact that they refuse to hold themselves responsible for the lives and property of foreigners residing among them. The Paris *Journal des Débats* supposes that the United States will eventually be satisfied with the Turkish promise to give American missionaries the same compensation as the missionaries of other nations. The *Figaro* expresses itself to the following effect:

The American threat to bombard a Turkish coast town is not without interest to Europe. The question is whether such a course should be permitted. It may be necessary for the powers to warn the Americans "off the grass." The rumor that the Russian Government has offered its good services, at the same time advising Mr. McKinley to be prudent, no doubt is very pleasing to England. The British cabinet has at present every reason to treat the United States gingerly, and Great Britain would be pleased to find Russia engaged in the matter, should McKinley cause unexpected trouble in the Mediterranean.

The *St. Petersburger Zeitung* wonders whether the Americans will, "fire at sparrows with big ordnance" by indulging in so costly an experiment as the despatch of a fleet to Turkey to collect $90,000. The *Novoye Vremya* says:

"The Sultan does not underrate the importance of the United States. The fact is that even a small sum can not always be obtained at once from Turkey, partly on account of her slipshod methods, partly because she is generally in want of cash. American demonstrations can, however, easily be avoided if the Sultan will accept the mediation of Russia. Russia has reason to be watchful in anything concerning the Orient, and her services may well be accepted on the basis of The Hague peace conference."

Some papers point out that the Sultan has it in his power to make things pretty uncomfortable in the Philippines, where his influence as head of the Mohammedan world should not be underrated. The Toronto *Westminster* says:

"The President is hampered now by the fact that a considerble proportion of the Filipinos are Mohammedans who look on the Sultan of Turkey as the head of their religious organization. The position of the United States is in this respect analogous to that of Great Britain with the Mohammedans of Hindustan to hamper her in any action to coerce Turkey into more reasonable treatment of her Christian subjects. Imperialism has its drawbacks as well as its glories."

The English press promises on the part of Great Britain a benevolent neutrality. The London *St. James's Gazette* says:

"The Sick Man of Europe has long been accustomed to pressure more or less ungentle from various friendly neighbors. And Abdul Hamid has learned by long experience the art of playing one European power against another. He knows to what lengths procrastination may be carried in view of the dread which all nations feel of stirring the hornet's nest of the Eastern question. It will be interesting to watch this game being played with the United States. America has entered the European arena, and apparently has no intention of standing any humbug from the Turks. Why should she? The Eastern question has no terror for the power that has the whole ocean between herself and the Balkan peninsula. . . . There is talk about seizing Smyrna, presumably for the purpose of satisfying the claim out of the customs of the port. But if America sets foot in Asia Minor she will perhaps find that neither Russia nor Germany will be an uninterested spectator. From ourselves she will get nothing but sympathy and good will. But no doubt the Sultan will pay up as soon as he finds he has to deal with a power that need not hesitate to act."

But the London *Clarion* prophesies that the incident will develop into "Turkish Compensation," a drama in ten acts, from which we take the following:

ACT I.

(Date 1900. The Diplomatic Workshop of Bustum Pasha. Bustum asleep on divan; telephone bell ringing at his ear.)

BUSTUM (*yawning*): "Eh, oh! What is it? That compensation?" (*Picks up papers, and goes to telephone.*) "Halloo, are you there? Bustum Pasha. About those missionaries. Eh? Oh yes, we shall pay almost directly now. Can't we do it sooner? Oh yes. I'll consult my Government at once, and ring you up." (*Makes face at telephone, winks, and goes to sleep again.*)

ACT II.

(Date 1920. Scene as before. Bustum with an expression of "Well, I've been to sleep, I believe," goes to telephone, which has been ringing for hours.)

BUSTUM: "Halloo, McKinley? Oh, indeed, not President now. So sorry. That compensation's ready; twenty pounds, wasn't it? Eh! twenty *what?*

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You must be mistaken. Go to *where*, did you say? Oh, all right, keep your hair on, and I'll inquire." (*Rings off, and goes to sleep again.*)

ACT III.

(Date, 1950. Scene as before. Bustum wakes himself with snoring; sits up rubbing his eyes with moldy papers, and goes to telephone.)

BUSTUM: "By the beard of the Prophet, I feel all the better for that nap; and—hallo! Bustum Pasha. Are you President?—Eh? King Carnegie did you—Eh? American empire! Congratulate you, I'm sure. I—what did you say? OH! That compensation case, certainly. Let's see, how much was it you were to pay us? Oh, was it? Ah, then, I'll look into the matter, and ring you up directly."

ACT IV.

(Date, 2000. Bustum's successor discovered at telephone.)

BUSTUM THE SECOND: "Emperor of America—Amer—— *Oh*, compensation. Don't remember paying you any compen—— Eh? *Owe* you compensation, do we? Must be some mistake, your Majesty. I'll—— Did you say *damages?* Oh, damnati—— Tut! tut! Well, look in any time you're passing; always glad to see you. Eh? You'll come round now? All right." (*Rings off telephone; puts "Office to Let" in window, removes cashbox, and goes to Greece in a fruit-boat.*)

(*To be discontinued in our next.*)

—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

BRITISH FEARS FOR THE BRITISH NAVY.

WHEN the London *Times* congratulated the British Government upon having escaped a peaceful solution of the South African quarrel, several persons were laughed at for stating that this war would endanger Great Britain's existence as a world power. Recently, however, British ministers have hinted that England may expect dangerous complications with powers whose force is better matched with her supposed strength, and Englishmen naturally ask themselves whether their navy is in better condition than their army. Mr. H. W. Wilson, the naval constructor and author of "Ironclads in Action," takes rather a gloomy view. He writes in the main as follows in the London *Nineteenth Century:*

The insolent manner in which Germany received the news that England had exercised her right to search vessels, and the sums voted abroad for naval armaments should, serve as a warning. Unfortunately, Great Britain is not in a proper state of preparation. Thirty-seven vessels are building or pretending to build, but we are told that it is impossible to obtain the necessary armor. Instead we are comforted with the news that the Admiralty are saving. There are not enough shipwrights. Five battle-ships that should have been ready in 1899 are still incomplete. The Germans build as cheaply and faster than ourselves; the Russians and French certainly build faster. Of the seven battle-ships in the French northern squadron two are perfectly modern, the others have been modernized and stripped of their woodwork. Of our ten not one is of recent date, and as the Santiago fight showed they would burn like tar barrels. Not one has smokeless powder for the heavy guns, and one still carries muzzle-loaders. Their artillery is in quality and power inferior to that of the French. The fleet has no colliers, no repair ships, not enough cruisers, and it is inferior in speed. The Channel squadron is composed of modern ships, but it has at present no cruisers. In the Mediterranean and Channel fleets many ships carry an excess of woodwork. It would take from twelve hours to seven days to remove this danger. The Spaniards postponed it. Their three ships destroyed by fire were all English-built, and there are many, many ships in our navy no better protected against fire than the *Infanta Maria Theresa.* On the China station our fleet is in strength below that of Russia alone.

We are also sadly in want of auxiliary cruisers. The Germans have two vessels completed and three building that are faster than anything in our navy or merchant service. These ships have an immense radius of action as commerce-destroyers, and we have nothing to catch them.

Mr. Wilson ends his article as follows:

"This much may be said with absolute truth, that no navy contains so high a percentage of inefficient vessels as our own. No navy parades thirty- or forty-year-old ironclads, armed with muzzle-loaders, in its returns, as if they were of any serious value for war. How is the man in the street to know that of the fifty-three completed British battle-ships, which appear in our latest return, sixteen or seventeen are in an ineffective state? Let these hoary shams be struck off the active lists and we shall understand better where we are."

The London *Outlook* thinks the main question is whether there is a competent admiral or two. It says:

"It may be laid down as a cardinal principle that with such a fleet as we now possess a brace of Nelsons would make invasion a matter of utter impossibility. The question, therefore, is not so much whether we have a fleet strong enough, but whether we have an admiral capable enough. And there is no data upon which to found an answer. Given a weak admiral and a powerful fleet his very force is a source of weakness, and Nelson proved the converse to be also true."

This paper, one of the most patriotic from the belligerent point of view, does not believe that the French artillery is better than the English, and it calls the French ships "overgunned," a remark, it will be remembered, that used to be made by English critics against the American and the equally heavily armed German ships.

In France, Germany, and Russia naval experts point continually to Britain's numerical superiority in order to obtain the necessary grants for increases of the navy. Thus the German admiralty confesses to only seven first-class battle-ships in 1899. But the quality of the British navy is much doubted, and some of the ships still on the lists were the laughing-stock of continental naval experts as long as ten years ago, such as the *Hercules*, *Sultan*, and *Nelson.* The *St. Petersburger Zeitung* avers, as do other continental papers, that England has not sufficient crews to man all her ships, an assertion which may frequently be met with in English papers also. The London *Spectator* thinks that it is best to let the people know the truth, as foreigners undoubtedly know the condition of the British navy.

THE WHITE MAN'S SAVAGERY IN AFRICA.

WHILE it is customary to speak of the African natives as "savages," and to deplore the cruelty of the Sultan of Turkey, who permits the slave trade to flourish between his dominions and the east coast of Africa, late revelations prove that men of more civilized nationalities can be quite as cruel. The Brussels *Petit Bleue* relates the following:

"The rise of the Bundja tribes against the Kongo authorities was caused by Belgian tyranny. Hundreds of men died with Lothaire and other Kongo agents in defense of the cruel practises there. The agent Moray says: 'The rebellion of the Mongalla region is due solely to the cruelty with which the natives are treated. Rubber is the booty of the white invader now. If, in a village of 100 male inhabitants able to work, only 50 appear with the required amount of rubber, soldiers are sent to kill the other fifty. The "loyal" natives are used to fight against the "disloyal," and as all are man-eaters, it is easy to reward the loyalists by promises of feasts on the corpses of the slain.'"

The following statement which appears in the continental papers speaks for itself:

"CONGO STATE, DISTRICT BANGALA: Before me, Agent of the Antwerp Trading Society, appeared at Mandika, the sergeants Massamboko and Mulanda, and the privates Mutuana and Pongo, all of the Station of Mandika, who swore as follows:

"'White Man! We have returned from the war. We marched thirty hours' distance with the white man Imela (Van Eyken). He ordered us to enter the villages, to see if the inhabitants had gathered enough rubber. If they had not, we were to kill them. In one village we told him we had fulfilled his orders. He told us we had not done enough. He told us to cut up the men, placing the pieces on poles; the bodies of the women and children we were to put in a big scaffold in the shape of a cross. Returning through N'Dobe we found all the natives treated like that. We swear that this is true.' Follow marks and agent's name: Moray."

According to other reports hundreds of natives have had their hands chopped off because they did not furnish the required quantity of rubber. Similar cruelties are reported from the French Sudan. Several high officials formerly in the German employ have also been punished as offenders of this kind. The Dutch papers remark that the French, English, and Spaniards have a great advantage in the patriotic discipline of their newspapers, for while the Dutch and German papers will report an outrage of their countrymen immediately, Frenchmen and Englishmen will exercise patriotic prudence.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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PERSONALS.

CRONJE THE MAN.—The following from *The St. James's Gazette* (London) was published before General Cronje's surrender:

An appreciation of General Cronje by "One Who Knows Him" appears in *The Daily Telegraph.* In person (we are told) Cronje is short in stature, very active, but reserved in speech. His face, with the heavy black beard, reminds one of the type that Rubens and other old masters loved to paint. He is a member of the Executive, but I know that he rarely speaks, tho when he does his words carry great weight. He is, in fact, one of those strong silent natures, of a masterful disposition and the greatest determination. He is of fearless courage, and his men have the utmost confidence in him, for they know he possesses tact, skill, and a determination to win. There is no one who knows how to handle Boer forces better, but it is a fact that his men are afraid of him. A few biting words will cause them to cringe as if cut with a whip.

Cronje is about sixty-five years of age. In private life he is an unassuming man and his manners, to many who have met him, possess a certain charm. His face is pleasant to look on, with an expression of serious kindness that totally belies his masterful and fighting nature. He possesses a sharp wit, is fond of hearth and home, and, according to Boer characteristics, makes a hospitable host. What his fortune is nobody can rightly say, but he is a wealthy man. Any one who has been a member of the Executive of the Transvaal Republic must possess a fair sum of money. He owns several farms, one, which is of several thousand acres, being near Potchefstroom, and he lives in the grand and patriarchal manner with his family and native servants, whom he rules with an iron hand. He bears a great contempt and hatred for the English, tho this is a characteristic in which he is not singular. In the battle-field Cronje's activity is ceaseless. On his pony he moves hither and thither encouraging his men by word and deed, and the greater the danger and the harder the stress of battle, the cooler and more clear-headed does the little man remain. He is essentially the one to command in such a desperate position as his army at present occupies.

SOME SPURGEON ANECDOTES.—*The Westminster Gazette* writes: There are a number of anecdotes in the final volume of "C. H. Spurgeon's Autobiography" (Passmore & Alabaster) published to-day. One day at Westwood a visitor, who professed to have come from the United States, was received by the famous preacher with considerable cordiality because he announced himself as "Captain Beecher, the son of Henry Ward Beecher." He was conducted through the grounds, and managed very well to sustain the rôle he had assumed until just before leaving he said. "Oh, Mr. Spurgeon, excuse me for making such a request, but could you change a check for me? Unfortunately I waited until after the bank was closed, and I want some money very particularly to-night." Spurgeon's suspicions were at once aroused, and he said with pardonable severity: "I do not think you ought to make such a request to me. If you are really Mr. Beecher's son, you must be able through the American consul to get your check cashed, without coming to a complete stranger"; and foiled in his attempt the young man departed. A few days afterward a gentleman was found murdered in a carriage on the Brighton Railway, and when the portrait of the criminal Lefroy was published in the papers, Mr. Spurgeon immediately recognized the features of his recent visitor.

One Sunday evening a service had been held in the study at Westwood, and a small window had been opened for ventilation. It was not noticed at the time for locking up, and remaining open was entered by a burglar during the night. He did not get much for his pains, his principal plunder being a valuable walking-stick presented to Mr. Spurgeon by Mr. J. B. Gough. News of the burglary got into the papers, and as the result Mr. Spurgeon received a letter purporting to have been written by the thief. Among other things he said he did not know that it was "the horflings

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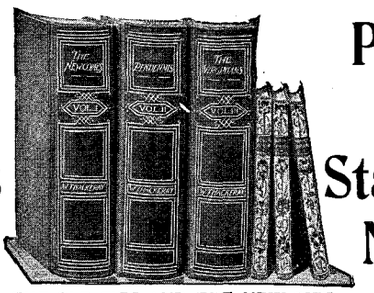

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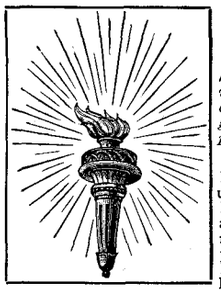

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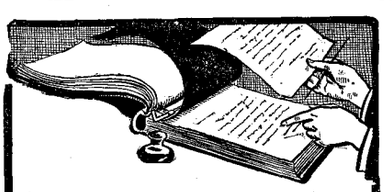

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Spurgin" that lived there, for he would not have robbed *him*, and added the very pertinent question, "Why don't you shut your windows and keep a dog?" Spurgeon took the hint. From that time dated the entry to Westwood of "Punch," the pug, concerning whom his master testified that he knew more than any dog ever ought to know!

A goodly portion of the volume tells of Mr. Spurgeon's many visits to Mentone in search of health. An incident which happened during one of his visits has reference to the time when the phylloxera was committing such deadly havoc among the vines of France and Italy, and the two countries tried to prevent its further spread by forbidding the transport of fruit, flowers, etc., from one land to the other. One day Mr. Spurgeon was going with a party of friends for a picnic, and among the articles in his possession were a couple of oranges. At the frontier he was told that the fruit could not be allowed to pass, but his ready wit soon suggested the best way out of the difficulty. He walked at once into the soldiers' room, peeled the oranges, carefully putting all the peel into the fire, and ate them, to the great amusement of the defenders of the crown rights of the King of Italy!

When occupying a sheltered spot among the cyclamen one day in Dr. Bennet's garden he was intensely amused, being himself on the sick-list, in hearing a young lady quite near exclaim in transatlantic tones: "O *mother, du come here!* There are some lovely sickly men (cyclamen) just here. I du love sickly men!"

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KENTUCKY MOTHER: "What is it?"

KENTUCKY FATHER: "Watch him hold his rattle just like a 48-calibre!"—*Syracuse Herald.*

New Arrangement on D., L. & W.—"Say, old chap, there'll be no more rear-end collisions after this——"

OLD CHAP: "Why, you don't say!"

"Yes. They're to take off the last cars on all trains."—*Life.*

Realism.—"I've bought a bulldog," said Farsniff, to his friend Lessup, "and I want a motto to put over his kennel. Can you think of something?" "Why not use a dentist's notice—'Teeth inserted here?'" suggested Lessup.—*Tit-Bits.*

What He Would Fear.—"I don't think," said the Observant Boarder, "that I should care to propose to a girl addicted to photography." "And why not?" asked the Cross-Eyed Boarder. "I should be afraid that she would seize the opportu-

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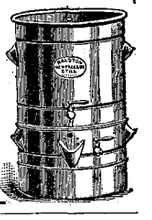

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nity to develop a negative."—*Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.*

Following Instructions.—"Young Sammie Spender is carrying out his governor's wishes faithfully, isn't he?" "How's that?" "Why, the old gentleman left instructions in his will that after his death his dust was to be scattered to the winds."—*Life.*

A Leader.—"How do you know he is a labor leader?" "Well, I saw a union card in his possession. That shows he's a union man, doesn't it?" "Yes." "And I happened to know he never works. That proves *him* to be a leader."—*Chicago Evening Post.*

Touching Consideration.—"That burglary was the most satisfactory affair I have ever heard of." "What do you mean?" "They went through my daughter's seven-hundred wedding presents and carried off only the duplicates."—*Chicago Record.*

Her Reason.—FOND MOTHER: "You say Mr. Willing objects to my presence in the parlor when he calls?"

DAUGHTER: "Yes, mamma."

FOND MOTHER: "I wonder why?"

DAUGHTER: "I'm sure I don't know—unless it is because he loves me for myself alone."—*Chicago News.*

Current Events.

Foreign.

SOUTH AFRICA.

May 14.—General Buller's advance from Ladysmith began on Thursday, a force moving eastward to Helpmakaar and driving out the Boers on the Biggarsberg line of hills.

The Eighth Division, under General Brabant, advances from Thabanchu, the Boers retiring toward Clocolan.

May 15.—Despatches from Sir Redvers Buller confirm the report of the capture of Dundee.

The Boers are retiring north.

May 16.—General Buller's army occupies Glencoe, in upper Natal, the Boers evacuating their position on the Biggarsberg.

Lord Roberts reports another abuse of the white flag by the Boers.

May 17.—Reports from Pretoria indicate that the final Boer assault on Mafeking failed of its purpose.

General Buller's troops are steadily advancing along the line of the Natal Railway.

May 18.—A dispatch from Pretoria announces the relief of Mafeking and abandonment of the siege.

General Botha and two other Boer generals are reported captured.

May 19.—The carnival of rejoicing over the relief of Mafeking continues throughout the British empire.

General Buller's cavalry under Lord Dundonald reaches Laing Nek, while Clery's division is at Ingogo, a day's march behind.

May 20.—Lord Roberts reports the surrender of parties of burghers in the Free State.

How to Grow Good Fruit.

The Superintendent of the Lenox Sprayer Company of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, has delivered an address before the Lenox Horticulture Society, at Lenox, Mass. The address bore chiefly upon spraying and general culture of orchard and field crops, how to do it, do it cheaply and good, and how to obtain the most profit from your labor in the easiest manner. The address is quite lengthy, about an hour's talk. It will not be sent to the disinterested. Owners of fruit trees, stating if at all interested in fruit culture, will get this book. Had this address been placed on the market in book form it no doubt would have sold at a good price. The full address, profusely illustrated, in pamphlet form was intended to be sent to fruit growers and owners of estates, free for the asking, but to prevent imposition by the curious and disinterested, the book will be sent to fruit growers, or owners of estates, enclosing fifty cents, to the Lenox Sprayer Company, 30 West Street, Pittsfield, Mass.

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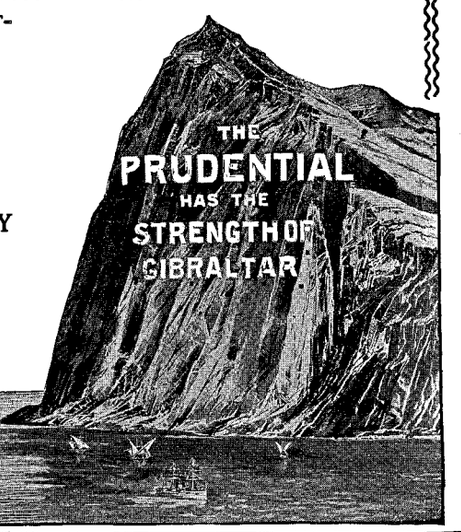

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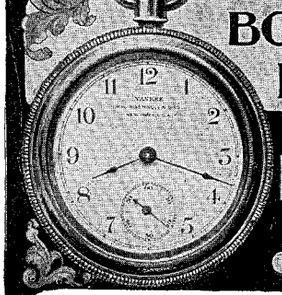

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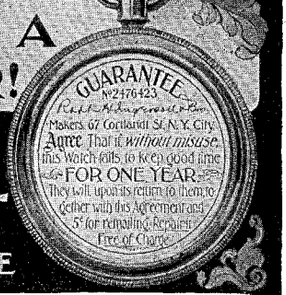
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It is reported that General DeWet has offered to surrender conditionally and that President Kruger has asked for a suspension of hostilities.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

May 14.—**Greece has decided to settle** the controversy with Turkey by an appeal to outside powers for **arbitration.**

The degree of LL.D. was conferred by the University of Cambridge on **King Oscar of Sweden.**

May 15.—*Cuba:* **General Wood** makes a hopeful expression of opinion **regarding postal affairs.**

Members of the Extreme Left in the **Italian Chamber of Deputies cause an adjournment** by noisy tactics.

May 16.—The **German budget committee** approves the supplementary appropriation for the expenses of Emperor William's trip to Jerusalem in 1898.

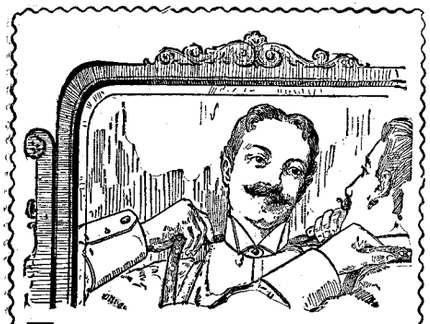
May 17.—The dispute over territory in the **Kongo Free State** between **Germany and Belgium** will probably be submitted to arbitration.

Cuba: **Postmaster Thompson** of Havana **is released on bail;** others connected with the Cuban frauds are unable to furnish bail.

May 18.—*Philippines:* **Aguinaldo has issued a proclamation** advising the Filipinos as to the course to pursue toward the expected commission from America.

May 19.—**The "Boxer" agitation in China** grows more dangerous; **German troops protect American missionaries** at Shangtung.

May 20.—**The Colombian rebels** are harassing Panama.



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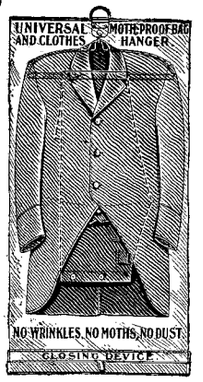

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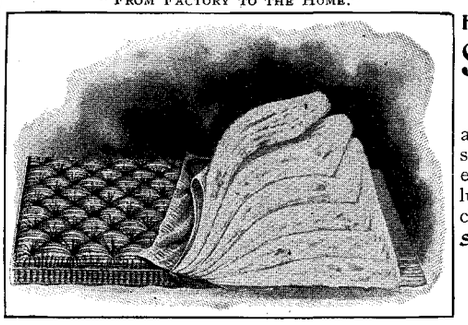

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CONGRESS.

May 14.—*Senate:* The fight over the **armor-plate question** ends, and the **naval appropriation bill** is passed.

House: The **general deficiency bill** is passed.

May 15.—*House:* The **military academy bill,** the last of the general appropriation measures, is passed.

May 16.—*House:* A bill incorporating **the American Red Cross** is passed.

May 17.—*House:* A special **river and harbor bill** is passed.

May 18.—*House:* Several war claims bills are passed, among them **one to reinburse Confederate soldiers** for losses suffered through violations of the terms of Lee's surrender.

May 19.—In *Senate* and *House:* The **statue of General Grant** from the Grand Army of the Republic is considered.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

May 14.—**The revised Cuban tariff,** which goes into effect on June 15, is made public.

The **strike in St. Louis** is partially settled.

May 15.—The **Boer peace envoys arrive** in New York City.

The **Methodist General Conference** decides to add two new bishops to the present list.

May 16.—The **reappointment of W. A. Clark as Senator** from Montana causes great indignation.

Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy leaves the Platt law firm and **joins the firm of Coudert Brothers.**

May 17.—The President signs the **free homes bill.**

The **fight against the ice trust** continues.

The **Presbyterian General Assembly** is in session at St. Louis.

The **Boer envoys** are received by the Mayor of New York; **the Congress committee arrives** to escort them to Washington.

May 18.—**President Little,** of the New York Board of Education, sends in his resignation.

The **Boer envoys leave** New York for Washington.

May 19.—**Miles J. O'Brien** succeeds J. J. Little as president of the Board of Education.

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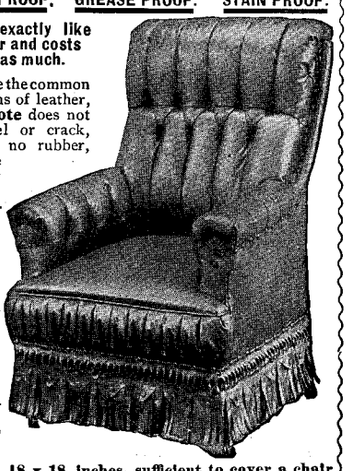

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CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."

Solution of Problems.

No. 469.

Key-move, B Kt 7.

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; the Rev. F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; W. W., Cambridge, Mass.; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; N. L. G., Colgate University; J. R. Warn, Pontiac, Mich.; Prof. C. D. Schmitt, University of Tennessee; B. A. Richmond, Cumberland, Md.; Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; the Rev. S. M. Morton, D.D., Effingham, Ill.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; E. C. Dahl, Granite Falls, Minn.; J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex.; the Rev. A. J. Dysterheft, St. Clair, Minn.; A. F. Rudolph, Duluth, Minn.; "Merope," Cincinnati; A. Thompson, Sherman, Tex.; the Rev. F. W. Reeder, Depauville, N. Y.; G. F. Mondon, Sing Sing, N. Y.; the Rev. C. I. Taylor, C. S. Luce, and Dr. H. H. Chase, Linden, Mich.; W. B. Miller, Calmar, Ia.; G. H. Wright, New Orleans; A. R. Hann, Denton, Tex.; M. Stivers, Greensboro, N. C.; Dr. C. S. Minnich, Palmer, Neb.

Comments: "A fine problem with a well concealed key"—M. W. H.; "A problem of merit by an author of promise"—I. W. B.; "Fine"—C. R. O.; "Excellent. Hurrah for the Yankee Boy!"—F. S. F.; "I congratulate our youngest solver"—F. H. J.; "Decidedly good, with a goodly number of mates. Key also good, but with rather a large tag"—W. W.; "The passivity of White K a slight flaw in a 2-er of considerable strength and polish"—W. R. C.; "Easy, but very neat"—N. L. G.; "Able to produce this at the age of 15, what may we expect from him when he is 30?"—J. R. W.; "A fine variety of mates"—C. D. S.; "Neat and beautiful"—B. A. R.; "Good enough for a Nestor to construct"—H. W. F.; "Too simple to be first-class"—S. M. M.; "Is he also the youngest composer? If so it is pretty good for a beginner"—G. P.; "Very ingenious"—E. C. D.; "Good, but not so beautiful as 468—J. E. W.; "A good problem"—A. J. D.; "Very pretty"—A. F. R.; "Remarkable youngster"—C. S. M.

A number of solvers will be amazed not to see their names with those who got 469. The reason for this is that they didn't see the neat little trap, and relied upon key-moves that would not solve it. Most of those who did not get it supposed that Q—Kt 2 would open the way. Black plays K—K 6, and, no mate next move. B—B 8 was tried, overlooking K—K 6, and K x P. The point of the problem is to bring the B to protect the P, so that when Black plays K—K 6, White mates by Kt—Q 5. The composer of this problem is a boy of 15, who shows Chess-genius of a very high order. He solves nearly every problem we publish, plays a very creditable game, and his work as a problematist is full of promises. This problem, altho some persons judge it to be simple, is really a very fine two-er.

F. H. J., J. R. W., A. T.; Prof. B. Moser, Malvern, Ia.; E. C. Routh, Winchester, Tex.; and D. F. Mowery, New Ulm, Minn., got 468.

Only one person, M. W. H., has sent the solution of the 4-mover of Traxler. Key-move, Kt—B 5.

The Composite Game.

Ruy Lopez.

White.	*Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3
3 B—Kt 5	Kt—B 3
4 Castles	Kt x P
5 P—Q 4	P—Q 4

W. H. Bartlett, Peoria, Ariz., makes White's 6th Q—K 2, and H. C. Butler, Leadville, Col., plays P x P.

It would be more interesting if the comments on the moves would come from the players, than from the Chess-Editor.

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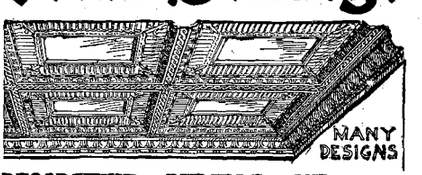

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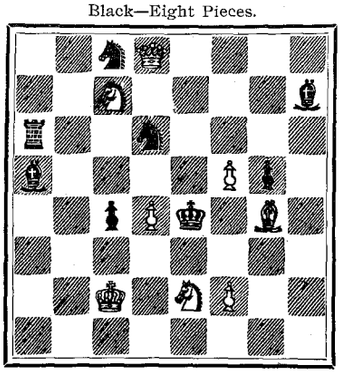
Problem 473.

By JAN KOTRC.

Black—Eight Pieces.



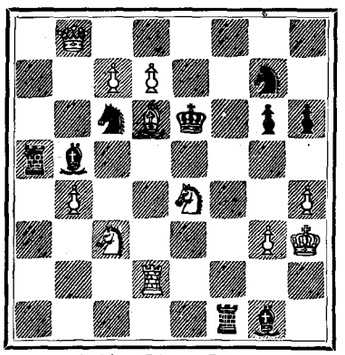
White—Eight Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 474.

Second Prize, *Aftonbladet* Tourney.

Black—Nine Pieces.



White—Eleven Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

A Remarkable Game.

In Pillsbury's recent exhibition of blindfold play against twenty opponents, his game with S. W. Bampton is a magnificent specimen of masterful Chess, and, Emil Kemeny says, "will go on record as one of the finest games played without sight of board or men."

BOARD NO. 1.

Ruy Lopez.

PILLSBURY. *White.*	BAMPTON. *Black.*	PILLSBURY. *White.*	BAMPTON. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	22 R x P ch	Kt (B2)-R3(e)
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	23 Q x Q ch	R x Q
3 B—Kt 5	Kt—B 3	24 B—K 5	K—Kt 2
4 Castles	Kt x P	25 P-K Kt4(f)	Kt x P
5 P—Q 4	Kt—Q 3	26 R-K Kt 5ch	K—R 3
6 B—R 4 (a)	P—K 5	27 B x R	Kt x B
7 R—K sq	B—K 2	28 R x Kt	K—Kt 3
8 Kt—K 5	Castles	29 R-K 5 (g)	P—Q 3
9 Kt—Q B 3	B—B 3	30 R—K 7	B—R 6
10 B—B 4	R—K sq	31 K—R sq	R—K B sq
11 Kt-Kt 4(b)	B x P	32 R-Kt sq ch	Kt—Kt 5
12 Kt—Q 5	B—K 4	33 R x K P	K—B 4 (h)
13 Kt x B	Kt x Kt	34 R—K 2	R—K sq (i)
14 Q—R 5	P—K B 3	35 R (Kt sq) —K sq	Kt—K 4
15 B—Q Kt 3	K—R sq	36 P—K B 4	K x P
16 R—K 3	P—K Kt 3	37 R—B 2 ch	K—Kt 4
17 Q—R 4	R—K 3 (c)	38 B—Q 5	P—B 3
18 R—K R 3	P—K R 4	39 R-Kt sq ch	Kt—Kt 5
19 Kt x K B P (d)	Kt—B 4	40 B—B 3	R—K 6
20 Q—Kt 5	Kt—B 2	41 B x Kt	B x B
21 Q x Kt P	Q x Kt	42 R(B 2)Kt 2	Resigns.

Notes by Emil Kemeny, in The Ledger, Philadelphia.

(a) The usual play is B x Kt, followed by P x P. The text move leads to more lively continuations, but involves the sacrifice of a Pawn.

(b) Brilliantly played. The sacrifice of the Q P strengthens the attack. White has the Kt—Q 5 and Kt x Q B P continuation in view.

(c) P—K Kt 4 could not well be played. White answers B x Kt, followed by B x P ch or Q—R 6 according to Black's P x Q or R x Kt reply.

(d) Another brilliant move, and quite deep, too. Black can not capture the Kt with Q or R, for White ultimately wins the Kt and the exchange.

(e) This enables White to continue Q x Q ch; B K 5 and P—K Kt 4, etc., eventually winning the exchange. Better, perhaps, was Kt (B 4)—R 3.

(f) Which wins a Rook and White comes out the exchange ahead. Black can not well move his Kt from B 4, for B x R ch, and R x Kt would follow.

(g) R—B 4 would have been answered with K—Kt 4, Black retaining the exchange.

(h) Guards the Kt and also threatens Kt x B P mate.

(i) A neat trap. If White captures the Rook then Kt x B P mate follows. White answers cleverly R (Kt sq). Black can not reply Kt x B P mate and R x R ch, for White captures the Kt with check.

The Paris Tournament.

The great International Tournament of 1900 began in Paris on Wednesday, May 16. Eight countries are represented: America — Pillsbury, Showalter, Marshall; Austria—Marco, Schlechter; Cuba—Sterling; France—Janowski, Didier, Rosen; Germany—Lasker, Mieses; Great Britain—Burn, Mortimer, Mason; Hungary—Brody, Maroczy; Russia—Tschigorin. This list composes the greatest exponents of Chess in the world. Three masters are conspicuous by their absence: The veteran Steinitz, who has played in every tournament of any importance, for many years; the renowned amateur, Tarrasch, one of the most profound and scientific players in the world, and the brilliant Blackburne, who has been for so long a time champion of England. Apropos of the great Englishman, it is noticeable that in the recent tourney of resident English players, Mr. Blackburne stood sixth in the list of thirteen. Reichelm, in *The Times*, Philadelphia, calls attention to this fact, and says: "Mr. Blackburne's low position is another evidence that he does not (do well) in a prolonged struggle, altho in single games he has downed such men as Lasker, Pillsbury, and Tarrasch. The reason for this irregularity is that players like those mentioned have a more thorough mastery of Chess-development in all its branches, whereas, Mr. Blackburne shows only in positions where a combination is perceptible. In situations of a dead calm, Lasker and Pillsbury will outwit him. In combinations he is almost a Morphy." These words of the witty Philadelphian should be taken *cum grano salis*. We believe that Mr. Blackburne has as thorough a knowledge of development as any man living, but he is an old man, and those who "outwit" him are in the flush and vigor of youth. Probably Mr. Blackburne's special weakness in tournament play is his predilection for combinations leading to brilliant continuations; while these other players rely chiefly upon a conservative, slow, pawn-winning game.

"The Antiquity of Chess."

A writer in *The Evening Post*, New York, finds a "curious notice on the game of Chess" in the Babylonian Talmud, compiled about the year 485 A.D. In it there is a report of discussions which took place as far back as 227 A.D. The question referred to is that concerning marriage contracts, and especially on the right of a wife to be free from all household work and "to sit in a chair." In the Talmud it is said she might play with little pups or at "Nadrshir." The writer of the article says that the word "nadrshir" is evidently a corrupt reading for Ardeshir and indicates a game in which a King plays the foremost part, and adds: "Rashi, the great commentator on the Talmud, a rabbi living at Troyes in central France, who died in 1102, and whose comment on this subject we may place about the year 1090, leave no doubt on the question. He says *ad locum*, 'Nadrshir is what we call *escaques*,' the Old-French form of *échecs*, the German *Schach*, for *Shah*."

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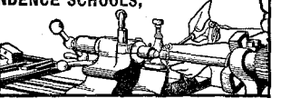

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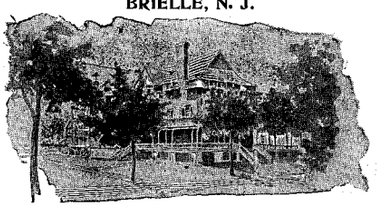

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